Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7½.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
Whose inimitable delineations of the Irish Boy and Yankee Girl are crowding the theatre nightly.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12th, 1863, will be presented, for the first time in this city, by Mr. Florence, the great Irish Drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
Or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Myles Na Coppaleen.............Mr. W. J. Florence
The Drama will be presented in a superb manner, with
BEAUTIFUL AND CHARACTERISTIC SCENERY AND THRILLING EFFECTS.
In preparation, two great Burlesques, Fra Diavolo and Colleen Bawn. Also, Wallack's celebrated Comedy, Central Park.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S
OPERA HOUSE,
LATE
KINGSBURY HALL.
The Managers beg to announce that they commence their first regular season at the above Hall, on
MONDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1863.
Bellssa, New Year's Call, The Day our Mother Died, The Haunted House, &c., &c., will be introduced. Admission, 25 cents. R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

BRYAN HALL.
"We Come Again with Songs to Greet You."
Frank River's
MELODEON TROUPE
OF PHILADELPHIA.
The Philadelphia Melodeon Troupe, a Company containing more talent and beauty than any five troupes in the country. Will appear
AT BRYAN HALL,
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!
COMMENCING ON
Wednesday Evening, Jan. 7th, 1863.
The popular and talented Philadelphia Melodeon Troupe comprises the most carefully selected and most versatile Company of Ethiopian Delineators, Dancers, Vocalists and Musicians now traveling.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.
For further particulars, see programme of the day and illuminated posters.
Admission.............25 Cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—There will be a Grand Matinee on Saturday afternoon for the accommodation of Families and Children. Doors open at 2 o'clock; Performance to commence at 3 precisely.

BRYAN HALL.—Two Free Lectures.
DR. A. PAIGE,
The Electrician and Physiologist, formerly of Boston, will Lecture at Bryan Hall, on
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Jan. 13th and 14th, at 7 1-2 o'clock,
On Electricity, as connected with the laws of Life and Health—Mental and Physical—with special reference to its use in the examination and cure of Disease. Dr. Paige and Dr. J. A. Merrill have opened Professional Rooms at the Tremont House, Chicago, where they will attend to the treatment of disease.
CONSULTATION FREE.

DEARBORN STREET
OPERA HOUSE,
115 and 117 Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets.
M. C. Campbell...Manager | John Parker...Treasurer
Neil Davis...Stage Manager | Frank Edwards...Agent
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY!
To witness the performance of the great CONGRESS OF MINSTRELS, whose combined efforts meet the approval of both Press and Public. An entire change to-night. The Old Original
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS
AND BRASS BAND,
M. C. CAMPBELL, Manager,
From the Palace of Music, 14th street, New York City. Tickets 25 cents. No half price. Doors open at 7, performance commences at 8 o'clock.
No ladies admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman. Front seats reserved for Ladies. Gentlemanly ushers in attendance.
See Photographs of Company at Hall entrance.

OLD LIGHT GUARD BAND,
Office 89 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn. This Band is prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parties, Concerts, &c. Being in constant communication with both Professors and Dealers of New York, they are supplied with all the latest Music and Dances.
Post Office Box 2328. T. W. BARNARD, Leader. GEO. CHAFFEY, Caller.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are invited to call at the Academy for terms and information. All the late dances will be introduced. All dances systematically taught. I have secured the services of two highly accomplished LADY TEACHERS, who will ably assist me in all classes. Post Office Box 1418. EDWIN MARTINE.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson sts. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday and Friday evening for Scholars, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Auction Sales.

H. ALEXANDER,
107 & 109 DEARBORN ST.
China, Glass and Crockery,
AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 12, at 10 o'clock I will sell 99 B. C. Black Walnut Bedsteads, Pass de Black Walnut Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, &c., second hand Desks, Tables, Chairs and Stoves, and other Furniture, China, Glass and Crockery, to close consignments.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
56 LAKE STREET.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, January 13th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 56 Lake street, a large assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Bed-room Furniture, marble-top Tables, Book Cases, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, &c. Also, Carpets, Mattresses, &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
56 LAKE STREET.
AN INVOICE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD AND GILT, AND BLACK WALNUT AND GILT FRAMED MIRRORS, AND A LARGE FRENCH PLATE MANTLE MIRROR,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, January 13th, at 11 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, 56 Lake street, a large assortment of Mirrors, in Gilt, Rosewood and Gilt, and Black Walnut and Oak and Gilt Frames, of various sizes. Also, one large French Plate Mantle Mirror, in a rich Gilt Frame. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

HORNE & GIBBONS,
122 & 124 DEARBORN ST.
SALE OF GROCERIES, &C.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY MORNING, January 13th, at half past nine o'clock, we will sell at our new Auction Rooms, 122 and 124 Dearborn st., Cobb's Building, near the Post Office, to the Trade, in lots to suit purchasers, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Cigars, Brooms, Buckets, Washboards, Soap, Candles, Starch, Soda, Saleratus, Blacking, Ink, Spices, Pepper, Wrapping Paper, Envelopes, Books, Hats, Caps, &c., &c. Terms of sale, Cash. HORNE & GIBBONS, Auctioneers.

RUSSELL HOUSE.—Mortgage sale at public auction, of the
Furniture and Effects
Of the well known
RUSSELL HOUSE,
In the City of Detroit, Michigan, consisting in part of bedding, mirrors, drapery, table ware, cutlery, carpets, crockery, piano forte, billiard tables, with all first-class billiard tables, almost new, bar and bar fixtures, &c., &c. This house is known throughout the West, is furnished in the very best manner, all the goods being of the
FIRST QUALITY.
And are now in excellent order—the bedding and bed furniture, and the whole of the parlor furniture being very suitable for use in a first-class hotel or private dwellings. [illegible] JNO. J. BENNIE, Auctioneer, 76 Woodward avenue.
N. B.—The house will remain open for the accommodation of guests until a few days previous to sale.

WM. A BUTTERS & CO.,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office 44—Salesrooms 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

GORE, WILSON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
54 LAKE STREET.
Auction trade sales exclusively of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
We offer to the country trade desirable styles of Boots, Shoes and Brogans at auction every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 9½ A. M., during the season. GORE, WILSON & CO.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A suit of rooms and two single rooms, with board, can be obtained at 91 Fourth avenue. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—Board and pleasant rooms can be furnished at 84 Adams street.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms, with board, for single gentlemen, at 68 Adams street. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished front room, with board; also, three or four day boarders wanted at 100 State street.

FOR SALE—20 acres of Land in the North Division, between State and Lincoln, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Cottage House and Lot, [illegible]

STORAGE for 5,000 Barrels Flour, [illegible] ERWIN & HAWES.

FOR SALE—A Certificate of Deposit [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863. NUMBER 165.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$10.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	20
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Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)	2.00
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Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

THE NEWS.

That guerilla Forrest will not stay crushed. He is now reported near the mouth of the Cumberland River, with several of our well ladened transports in his possession. We hope the next time will see the crushing more thoroughly done.

Intimations come from Washington that McClernand's retreat from Vicksburg up the Mississippi River does not meet with the approval of the Government, and that it was also done against the wishes of Gen. Sherman.

The news from Springfield, Mo., is unexpectedly good. The enemy, instead of capturing the town, has suddenly beat a retreat toward Arkansas, with our forces following him.

"Dick Richardson" will represent the State of Illinois in the United State Senate until the 4th of March, 1865, Providence permitting.

GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

The following important decision in regard to government stamps, was received yesterday by E. I. Tinkham, esq., cashier of the Traders' Bank:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1863.

To E. I. Tinkham, Chicago:

Stamps of the right denomination, except proprietary, may be used indiscriminately.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

"Proprietary" are patent medicine stamps of small denomination. All others, it will be seen, can be used indiscriminately on all legal documents, provided, only, that they be of the right value. This decision will greatly simplify this whole stamp business, and will therefore be a great convenience to the business public.

THE EDICT OF FREEDOM.

The people of Chicago love liberty. Never in the history of the city was this truth made more manifest than by the monster meetings last night to endorse the President's edict of freedom. By it they believe the rebellion is hit a death-dealing blow, and hence they rejoice. By it Abraham Lincoln has placed his name beside that of Washington and all the noblest benefactors of the race. All mankind, except rebels and Democrats of the Copperhead variety, will bless him for it. Read our reports on the fourth page.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, January, 12, 1863.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a brick store on East Water street, near the Cross Keys Hotel, occupied by Mr. Nathan, clothing merchant. The building and stock of clothing were destroyed. The building belonged to Mr. Niderman, and was insured. Mr. Nathan is also insured. It is not known how the fire originated.

It is reported that Gen. Pope will soon remove his headquarters of the Northwestern Department from Madison to this city.

Col. Molloy, of the 17th Wisconsin, is home for a few days on furlough, for the purpose of recuperating his health, he having suffered recently from an attack of illness.

A large number of the members of the Legislature arrived at Madison to-night, and are canvassing for the different officers. The new Senate and Assembly chambers are brilliantly lighted, and are thronged by admiring crowds.

The official figures show McIndoes' majority in the 2nd district for the short Congressional term will be 4,500, and in the 6th district for the long term is 1,800.

A little Irish boy named John Burk was drowned in Lake Monega, at Madison, to-day while sliding.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12, 1863.

Both Houses of the Legislature met this afternoon. No business of any importance was transacted. Speaker Baskirk announced the Standing Committees in the House. The Conference Committee appointed by the Senate on Saturday last, to arrange the difficulties between the two parties, have not yet reported, and it is extremely doubtful whether they can come to any satisfactory conclusion. The Union members are found to be of the right kind of material, and cannot and will not be frightened into any proposition that will allow disloyalty, or look to the dismemberment of the Republic, by forming a Northwestern Confederacy, carrying Indiana out of the Union or the building up of a great central government, as some people choose to term it. Some of the dominant party have boasted of their intention to resign, return home, and look to their constituents for an endorsement of their conduct. Should this proposition be made with any show of sincerity, the Union members will accept it, resign and go before the people upon the loyal and patriotic resolutions introduced by them into both branches of the Legislature.

The crowd of office-seekers are running short of feed, and are becoming quite anxious to have the differences arranged.

The seats of the Senators from Randolph and DeKalb have already been contested, and it is said to be their intention to contest others upon the ground that they acted as enrolling commissioners for the drafted militia, and expel a sufficient number of Senators to have matters all their own way.

A dispatch from the General-in-Chief announces that all prisoners captured previous to the 10th of December are exchanged. This releases the 2d Indiana cavalry, now here. Col. Carrington's orders to go into the field have been revoked.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Jan. 12, 1863.

The Butternut Democracy are bringing forward the name of A. P. Richarson, of Clayton county, formerly editor of the *North Iowa* (McGregor) *Times*, as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in the Butternut State convention, to be held in this city in May.

The report of Col. Cummings of the 39th Iowa infantry, shows that at the battle of Parker's Cross Roads the loss of the regiment was three killed, thirty-three wounded and eleven missing. Lieut. Col. James Redfield was badly wounded in the shoulder, his collar bone being broken; and Maj. J. M. Griffith was slightly wounded in the head by a spent ball. Lieut. William Regan of the 18th Iowa regiment, formerly of this city, is acting Judge Advocate at Springfield.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Forrest and His Cavalry Reported to have Captured Several of Our Transports at the Mouth of the Cumberland.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1863.

There is a report current here to-night that Forrest's rebel cavalry have come down to the mouth of the Cumberland and captured several of our transports. The hospital steamers that left here under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission for Nashville, are detained below Evansville by the blockade of the river by Forrest.

FROM SPRINGFIELD, MO.

The Rebels Repulsed and we Hold the Place.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—Late last night Gen. Curtis received dispatches from Col. Crabb, commanding at Springfield, Mo., that the rebels were repulsed at every advance and our forces held the place.

We lost seventeen killed. The number of wounded is unascertained. We buried thirty-five rebels. None were taken off the field. They left a number of wounded in our hands. But little of Springfield was destroyed. The rebels almost entirely destroyed the telegraph between Springfield and Lead Spring.

Gen. Curtis has three columns of troops after the enemy.

FROM VICKSBURG.

FULL DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

OUR ARMY ON ITS WAY UP THE RIVER.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Our Loss from 2,500 to 3,000

[The following dispatch was published in a small portion of our yesterday's edition, and we repeat it this morning.]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 11, 1863.

From our special correspondent, arrived this evening from the battle field, we gather the following concerning the second siege of Vicksburg:

The point chosen for the attack upon Vicksburg was a bad one—the strongest point in the rebel line of fortifications. There were some fifty regiments comprising Sherman's army, mostly Western troops. Their officers were mostly brave, experienced, courageous men. Gen. Steele and his division were formerly under Gen. Curtis.

The plans of Gen. Grant, had they been followed, were good. With a large force threatening Vicksburg, his path would be unobstructed; but there were miles between Grant and Banks, and the fleet of Farragut were not there.

The first collision was on Saturday, the 28th ult. The results were not serious. Without giving the topography of the field, or surrounding country, it will suffice to summarize the actual movements and their results.

The division of Gen. Steele was the largest one on the ground. Blair's brigade was only detached, and after making a landing, pushed forward inland under Morgan L. Smith. The rest of the division, under Gen. C. E. Hovey, was sent three miles further up the Yazoo River, to penetrate the rear and get at the railroad near Vicksburg. It landed above Blake's Bayou, and within two miles he encountered the heavy guns of the enemy on the high bluffs, in front of a lagoon or bayou, which was impossible to cross without boats or bridges, he returned to Chickasaw Bayou, where Gen. M. H. Morgan had already landed.

On Monday they were pushed to the front. The first attack was made by the rebels on Saturday, not on Sunday. Skirmishing had been going several days. The first encounter was near the Whitehouse, two and a half miles from Milldale Landing. The force of Gen. A. J. Smith was behind that of Blair, Morgan, as before stated, was at the mouth of Chickasaw Bayou. DeCourcy's skirmishers had been attacked that night by the enemy posted behind the levee near Whitehouse. Our forces bivouacked on their camping grounds in sight of the bluffs where the enemy were protected by a battery and concealed by timber.

While this was passing, an accident happened to the Benton, by which Capt. Gwin lost his life, an account of which has already been forwarded. Capt. Gwin died of his wounds on the flagship Blackhawk, Saturday, January 2d, and his remains are now *en route* for home. His wife is here, nearly insane at his loss.

The battle was renewed on Sunday. It was on this day the gallant charge was made upon the enemy's batteries by Gen. Blair with the 29th, 30th and 58th Ohio, and Gen. Wyman with the 13th, 16th and — Illinois. The enemy were prepared for the charge. Gen. Wyman had just drawn his sword, being under fire from the batteries and rifle pits, when he was struck by a Minie rifle ball in the groin. Lieut. Col. Gorgas took command of the 13th Illinois, and Gen. Blair led the brigade through a slough waste deep. All had to go, but the charge was made in splendid style. They caped over the levee, the artillery came on, and the rebels scampered, leaving their dead, which we buried. Hoffman's and a Michigan battery did splendid execution at this point.

Gen. Wyman expired on the field, in the arms of an attendant. Morgan L. Smith was also slightly wounded in this charge. This was Sunday morning.

In the evening, DeCourcy, with his 22d Kentucky, 42d and 16th Ohio, was ordered to the front. The Kentuckians were never before under fire. They behaved bravely. The enemy engaged them with shell, but they soon left the outer line of entrenchments and scampered up the hill. The cannonading from above was furious. Our troops were soon withdrawn from under that fire. There was no battery taken, as reported; in fact, we took no guns and lost nine during the entire siege.

On Monday the duel of cannon commenced. Battery after battery opened, and at 8 o'clock the duel was in full progress. It was a glorious sight. Our artillerists did well. Many of them were killed and wounded. Under this artillery contest the grand charge was made. One column after another pushed to the front, DeCourcy in front of the center; Blair on the left; Thayer on the right of DeCourcy, Barbridge on the extreme right, his plan was to seize the hills on the right and late batteries that had been forming all the morning. Gen. Hovey's brigade, with Lauman's, occupied the reserve; Stuart, DeCourcy and Thayer were to get up the ravine and seize the batteries.

Gen. Sherman has not suffered any list of the brigade to be made public, therefore I can only give the operations of each corps.

The charge was made; the defence was stubborn. Four of our men gained the fortifications and disappeared after a murderous fire. It is a miracle that any who made the effort live to tell the tale. 300 men were taken prisoners. Then there was a repulse, a retreat, nothing gained and much precious blood spilled. The place was naturally too strong, too well defended, and the right of our forces, instead of charging, was not engaged until two hours afterwards.

During that day two gunboats were towed up to Haines' Bluff and bombarded the batteries there.

The following regiments distinguished themselves in this storming of the enemy's works: The 42d Ohio, 13th and 16th Illinois, 16th Ohio, 54th Indiana, 22d Kentucky, 29th Missouri, 4th Iowa, 31st Missouri, and 16th regulars.

Gen. Blair was conspicuous. He went upon foot, sword in hand, and stood exposed until all were driven back.

De Courcy also made himself a name not soon to die.

Gen. Thayer of Nebraska, also behaved well and nobly.

Col. Cavender, had his horse shot under him.

The following is as complete a list of the killed, wounded and missing among the commissioned officers, as can at this early day be furnished:

Col. Fletcher, 30th Mo., killed.
Col. Cavender, 29th Mo., injured slightly, horse shot under him.
Lieut. Col. Gorgas, 13th Ill., slightly.
Lieut. Col. Dieter, 58th Ohio, killed.
Lieut. Col. Sampson, 54th Ind., killed.
Col. Williamson, 4th Iowa, wounded.
Col. Smith, 8th Mo., killed.
Gen. M. L. Smith, wounded in thigh.
Gen. Jno. B. Wyman, killed.
Lieut. Col. Kinchman, 22d Ky., killed.
Lieut. Monenmy, 16th Ohio, wounded.
Capt. Tonnchill, wounded.
Lieut. McLane, wounded.
Lieut. Mills, wounded.

Our loss could not at an early day be exactly arrived at, and even now only a simple estimate can be formed. Reports are dreadful in some regiments and companies. 1,800, killed, wounded and prisoners, would not be an over-estimate.

Many of our men were wounded early in the day by shell, making dangerous wounds. In the charges, the men were frequently hit in the limbs, and the most severe cases were not taken away.

The following list of wounded was taken by our correspondent upon the battle field and at the amputating tables of the surgeons. As far as it goes, it may be relied upon as correct:

Frank Clark, 16th Ohio, leg.
B. F. Edwards, 49th Ind., finger.
Jas. Brown, 4th Ohio, finger.
D. D. Wright, 1st Wis. battery, side.
M. Ayle, Mich. battery, arm.
H. C. Lawrence, Mich. battery.
Ed. Hurlbut, 2d Ky., foot.
Sam. March, 4th Ind., bowels.
J. McDonald, Mich. battery, bowels.
John J. King, Mich. battery, leg.
F. Stamp, 31st Mo., head.
H. B. Gaige, 42d Ohio, head.
H. C. Rose, 16th Ohio, arm.
Robert Duden, 16th Ohio, hand.
Dan. Bobbick, 49th Ind., shoulder.
Will Price, 16th Ohio, finger.
— Van Ostram, 16th Ohio.
Chas. Park, 16th Ohio.
W. R. Brown, 4th Iowa, arm.
Geo. Hefler, 22d Ky., hand.
J. C. McBulty, 16th Ohio, hand.
Ned Makins, 54th Ohio, head.
— Allston, 4th Ohio, breast.
Geo. Case, 16th Ohio, forehead.
R. Lunnt, 16th Ohio, arm.
Lieut. Ross, 16th Ohio.
W. Miller, 16th Ohio, finger.
Daniel Doll, 16th Ohio.
W. Perry, 22d Ohio, arm.
A. Hoff, 16th Ohio, leg.
J. M. Ruckle, 4th Ohio, hand.
Alf. Kernos, 16th Ohio, head.
Wash. Cooper, 22d Ohio, foot.
Sergeant of co. K, 16th Ohio, dead.
Samuel Metzler, 16th Ohio, thigh.
R. D. Laura, F, 16th Ohio, side.
N. Smith, 22d Ohio, foot.
George Ashbell, 22d Ohio.
Morris Ham, 22d Ohio.
Julius Seeler, 29th Mo., mouth.
John Martin, 58th Ohio, cheek.
Fritz Hein, 31st Mo., head.
J. C. Hayden, 16th Ohio, arm.
R. Schetz, K, 16th Ohio, arm.
George Eruhait, 58th Ohio, slight.
Jacob Ebel, 29th Mo., head.
C. S. Partridge, F, 13th Ill., shoulder.
B. Wells, 31st Ill., arm.
John C. Halston, K, 114th Ohio, head.
— Webster, 54th Ind., breast.
Peter Goorsman, 58th Ohio, leg.
Frank Sellet, knee.
J. D. Sangle, 29th Mo., arm.
Sam. Miller, 54th Ind., leg.
Sam. Sherman, 16th Ohio, arm.
Lieut. Rolston, 54th Ind., arm.
Lewis Kurtly, 16th Ohio, thumb.
Lieut. O. Ren, 16th Ohio, arm.
George Emery, 16th Ohio, arm.
— Nollinger, F, 16th Ohio, arm.
R. Perkins, F, 22d Ky., bowels.
John Hasler, F, 16th Ohio.
Hugh McLaughlin, 16th Ohio, leg.
Rosewell Wells, 4th Iowa, side.
Chas. Rodenthraler, 16th Iowa, leg.
M. Finney, 16th Iowa, face.
M. Jackson, F, 16th Iowa, arm.
— Sampson, F, 31st Mo., thigh.
W. J. Wilson, E, 31st Mo., face.
Kill Strader, F, 54th Ind., leg.
James Strong, K, 54th Ind., shoulder.
Wm. Cooper, E, 22d Ky., head.
Chas. Anzelungen, K, 31st Mo., leg.
Chas. Adams, I, 22d Ky., foot.
Andrew Duncan, B, 16th Ohio, leg.
Fred. Noker, H, 58th Ohio, leg.
Lowry Hucheman, B, 16th Ohio, leg.
Willie McWay, 31st Mo., arm.
John Ferrill, F, 54th Ind., head.
Hourie Linck, H, 22d Mo., chin.
— Kay, 29th Mo., foote.
Jacob Enck, 16th Mo. foot.
J. Campbell, 4th Iowa, shoulder.
B. Brayman, 58th Illinois, leg.
John Debois, 29th Mo., arm.
S. A. Davis, H, 4th Iowa, arm.
S. Skall, B, 54th Ind., leg.
M. Lander, F, 22d Ky., finger.
J. C. Bolk, F, 54th Ind., leg.
Lewis R. Miller, A, 31st Mo., head.
Thos. Carr, I, 16th Ohio, breast.
Benj. Harrison, C, 58th Ohio, leg.
Fair Hunt, 16th Ohio, arm.
— Wilkinson, H, 54th Ind., head.
Eph Wilson, D, 54th Indiana, thigh.
John Conley, C, 22d Ky., thigh.
J. Walts, E, 16th Ohio, leg.
J. Joder, F, 16th Ohio, thigh.
J. Q. Hessman, F, 58th Ohio, arm.
Chas. Skental, C, 58th Ohio, foot.
John Sleigh, C, 58th Ohio, hand.
Jas. Mongold, C, 58th Ohio, hand.
Peter Curran, C, 54th Ohio, foot.
John Hubert, C, 54th Ohio, foot.
John Hort, 58th Ohio, leg.
Barney Kunne, H, 13th Ill., shoulder.
— Gilord, E, 13th Ill., thigh.
B. Sloan, 22d Ky., leg.
D. Hall, A, 42d Ky., finger.
— Jacobs, D, 22d Ky., arm.
W. Cuttenberger, I, 42d Ohio, bruised.
S. Strome, C, 13th Ill., arm.
Jacob Fron, K, 31st Mo., shoulder.
Geo. Trask, A, 29th Mo., leg.
Allen Wilding, C, 54th Ind., foot.
Junius Logan, G, 54th Ind., hand.
E. F. Lawson, C, 58th Ind., arm.
John Ferrill, F, 54th Ind., contusion.
W. A. Dayer, F, 31st Mo., arm.
J. W. Strain, F, 31 Mo., arm.
John Sullivan, D, 54th Ind., leg.
H. A. Biggs, H, 22d Ky., arm.
Mich. Hunter, 58th Ind., head.
J. A. Kimbleheer, C, 4th Iowa, face.
M. Ebright, F, 58th Ohio, thigh.
J. M. Gilbert, D, 22d Ky., side and arm.
R. Eckers, 22d Ky., shoulder.
John Braid, B, 54th Ind., leg.
H. W. Maller, K, 16th Iowa, leg.
John Kohen, K, 9th Iowa, foot.
J. R. Carpenter, D, 29th Mo., foot.
Henry Rick, 22d Mo., arm.
J. P. Abbey, G, 4th Iowa.
Geo. Lyons, I, 22d Ky., thigh.
W. K. Eher, 22d Ky.
Lieut. Barker, F, 22d Ky., hand.
F. C. Clemens, 22d Ky., hand.
Thos. Polk, F, 22d Ky., thigh.
John Longhurst, D, 54th Ind., leg and head.
Geo. Kenly, F, 22d Ky., arm.
James Laborn, H, 22d Ky., shoulder.
Geo. Egner, H, 58th Ky., breast.
John Scanlin, F, 31st Mo., thigh.
W. J. Wilson, E, 31st Mo., face.
J. A. Esamere, E, 31st Mo., arm.
Jos. C. Smith, K, 42d Ind., leg.
Thos. Moore.
— Kraft, K, 14th Ohio, breast.
Will Ronnion, E, 22d Ky., thigh.
D. Wright, E, 16th Ohio, face and leg.
John Maine, D, 6th Mo., thigh.
J. Hartman, D, 6th Mo., shoulder.
R. McCran, B, 6th Mo., eye.
R. Schneider, I, 6th Mo., shoulder.
M. Connell, H, 6th Mo., head.
J. M. Scanlon, B, 6th Mo., neck.
Phil. Ortel, I, 6th Mo., leg.
J. H. Eve, A, 6th Mo., shoulder.
N. Barber, 54th Ohio, leg.
James Moore, 6th Mo., shoulder.
L. Hildman, K, 6th Mo., leg.
George Ray, C, 6th Mo., leg.
John Doran, E, 6th Mo.
Joseph Scott, C, 6th Mo.
Michael McNulty, C, 6th Mo., breast.
John Farris, 6th Mo.
D. Chillar, I, 83d Ind., spine.
Thomas Sampson, 6th Mo., lungs.
— Mejill, C, 116th Ill., typhoid.
D. K. Schofield, B, 29th Mo., leg.
Hugh Reilly, F, 116th Ill., leg amputated.
W. Stodt, H, 13th U. S., leg.
D. B. Sander, C, 116th Ill., legs.
James McDuggan, I, 57th Ohio.
Charles Schinkle, C, 58th Ohio, foot.
E. Entering, B, 116th Ill., arm amputated.
H. Reilly, F, 6th Mo., breast.
John Drake, A, 3d Ky., hand.
— Thompson, F, 29th Mo., back, severely.
W. Ward, I, 54th N. Y., bruised.
Jno. Bronnermell, I, 57th Ohio, thigh.
M. Kurse, B, 50th Ohio, leg.
Geo. Asby, H, 58th Ohio, leg.
Elias Warden, F, 31st Mo., head.
Fred Ehrenberger, A, 58th Ohio, hip.
Russell Walls, A, 4th Ohio, side.
Alexander Robertson, I, 29th Mo., hand and eye.
Lieut. Forrest, 22d Ky., shoulder.
Calvin McHorine, 16th Ohio, breast.
J. B. Uhrfost, G, 16th Ohio, bruise.
D. Mentz, D, 54th Ind., leg.
J. Koemer, A, 58th Ohio, face.
N. B. McFallen, E, 22d Ky., face.
Fred. Undker, H, 58th Ohio, leg.

On January 2d, (Friday,) Steel's division, on twelve transports, passed up to Haines' Bluff for the purpose of destroying the batteries there, as should have been done before. They were convoyed by the Benton, Lioness, Queen of the West, Carondelet, Louisville, Mound City, Baron DeKalb, Tyler, and several of the Mosquito fleet. The expedition moved at 3 a. m. At 4½ o'clock a fog set in so dense that the river banks could not be distinguished. Hence the steamers returned to the mouth of the Yazoo.

The same day our troops were called in by the Commanding General, and commenced embarking on the original transports. On Saturday at 10 a. m., as the troops were about to move off, a rebel brigade appeared at Chickasaw Bayou and fired into the transports, killing two men and wounding several. The Marmora, Tyler, Queen of the West, and the Chicago Mercantile Battery, (the latter landed for the purpose) opened fire upon the rebels with shot and shell, and soon drove them howling back to their rifle pits, with great slaughter.

On Saturday night the fleet tied up at Milliken's Bend, and Sunday started northward, leaving the Benton, Tyler, Monarch, Queen of the West, Switzerland, Lancaster, Lioness, and Sampson at the mouth of the Yazoo River.

When forty miles below Napoleon, on the 7th, the whole fleet rested, where it was when our correspondent left.

Rumor has it that it is going to return.

Correspondents reprobate the treatment received from Gen. Sherman in the strongest terms. They say he arrested some without cause, and threatened to use them as powder and coal carriers, if caught within his lines. How they have incurred his displeasure is unknown. Even their letters were opened and retained at headquarters until called for.

All reports of obstructions on the river are contradicted. There was a battery at Cypress Bend, but since the capture of the Blue Wing nothing has been heard of it.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The Election of United States Senator.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.—A resolution was presented in the Senate this afternoon, by Mr. Lowry, stating that in consequence of numerous inflammatory articles having lately appeared, and that danger of violence was to be apprehended on the election of a United States Senator, the Senate adjourn till Wednesday morning. The resolution passed the first reading by a strict party vote, and was laid over till to-morrow morning. Should it pass previous to 12 o'clock an election cannot take place, and the position remains vacant for one year. The city is filled with thousands of strangers, and great excitement prevails.

Gen. Butler.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Gen. Butler will have a public reception here to-morrow, and probably address the citizens.

FROM WASHINGTON.

About the Disaster and Retreat from Vicksburg—No Details in Regard to the Surrender of Galveston—The Confiscation Act—English "Neutrality"—The U. S. Senatorship—Saulsbury and Wilkinson—Chase's Financial Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1863.

Intimations from various quarters of Ohio have reached here that certain friends of Chase are still working for him as United States Senator. These gentlemen should understand that they are pursuing the very course to place Chase in the light of a common trickster. Since the middle of last December he has so often, so emphatically, and so recently declared that he would not now, under any circumstances, allow his name to be used, that still presenting him would be highly dishonorable. He recently voluntarily offered to furnish Wade a letter to be used in any way Wade might desire, stating that he was not and would not be a candidate, and that his most earnest wish in the matter was for Wade's re-election. He has likewise taken pains to assure his friends here that he could not be made a candidate, and that he thought Wade ought to be nominated. His friends must see that in the face of all this no protestations of his can save him from the charge of bad faith if they should persist in laboring to secure Wade's defeat, and Chase's nomination. Nobody here has the slightest doubt of Chase's entire sincerity in the matter. His friends in Ohio should take care how they compromise him.

The recent rebel successes have given the secessionists in Congress courage to attempt renewing the old domineering plantation style. To-day in the course of an able speech on arbitrary arrests, Senator Wilkinson animadverted severely on Mr. Saulsbury's position. Mr. Saulsbury replied, giving Mr. Wilkinson the lie, and saying "I do not deem it necessary to reply to the low scurrility of the fellow from Minnesota."

He was loudly called to order, but in the midst of the uproar, he managed to finish his insulting language. Mr. Wilkinson, however, was not to be bullied. There are stories this evening of a personal difficulty outside the Chamber in consequence. The passage in Mr. Wilkinson's speech that stirred Mr. Saulsbury up was this: "The Senator said that the President, after his inauguration, manifested no further interest in the country, except to procure offices for his greedy followers, and to try to make the seceders strike the first blow. Was ever a more monstrous falsehood uttered. When that Senator expressed himself thus, he uttered and sent to the country what was untrue, and what, if he had taken a moment's reflection, he must have known was untrue. The rebels had been preparing for two months before the inauguration of the President and the Senator knew it."

The Senate passed Mr. Fessenden's finance bill. This authorizes but $50,000,000 legal tenders, and conforms in most respects to Chase's views. There will be a conflict between the House and Senate on this subject, the Senate siding with Chase.

In the House the prospects are that some Republicans will open a bitter war on Chase, both for general financial policy, and particularly for failure to sell bonds to pay the soldiers.

McKee Dunn got through a resolution calling for information about the cost of contrabands to the government. A similar resolution was recently voted down, because offered by Wickliffe; but it is believed that its passage will elicit facts that will completely silence clamors of opposition on this subject.

The Ways and Means Committee are hostile to the repeal of the duty on paper. The vote in the House to-day indicated a probability that the repeal cannot be carried.

All Northern Virginia is fairly alive with negroes escaping from their masters, and seeking protection within our lines in consequence of the emancipation proclamation.

The following Pension Office Surgeons have been appointed:

Illinois—Dr. Henry S. Hurd, Galesburg; Dr. Chas. Hay, Warsaw.

Wisconsin—Dr. A. M. Duntin, Beaver Dam; Dr. James Cady, Watertown.

Michigan—Dr. John W. Talley, Hillsdale; Dr. E. P. Andrews, Adrian; Dr. Enoch M. Winslow, Stockbridge; Dr. Stephen Cutler, Coldwater; Dr. Wm. P. Dewitt, Ann Arbor; Dr. Wm. Jackson, Lapere; Dr. Ira C. Backus, Jackson.

Ohio—Dr. Wm. McDonnell, Portsmouth, Dr. Orlando J. Phillips, Piketon.

Capt. John Brown of the 30th Ohio, is dismissed from the service for being absent without leave from camp parole. Several more mistakes in unjust dismissals for absence without leave have been discovered and rectified.

It is whispered in military circles that the retreat from Vicksburg, which Gen. McClernand made, was not expected, and would not have taken place under Gen. Sherman's command. It is certain that the government is grievously disappointed by the result there, and that the opening of the Mississippi was confidently expected to have been by this time accomplished.

The War Department had, up to this afternoon, no details concerning the surrender of Galveston.

The Navy Department has advices that over forty fast sailing vessels, fitted out at English ports, are now engaged in running the blockade, and carrying munitions of war, clothing, etc., into rebel ports. The names of these vessels, with descriptions, are furnished to blockading squadrons and cruisers.

A writ of replevin was served on the Military Governor of this district to-day, by the agent of Judge Campbell, of the rebel government, requiring him to give up certain property of that notorious rebel he had seized under the confiscation law. In the light of such circumstances, Dunn's resolution for the reason why the confiscation law is not enforced in this district seems peculiarly appropriate, in the same connection Attorney General Bates has decided that all property seized by the Military General of the District of Columbia, on account of the treason of its owners, shall be turned over to the District Attorney, Carrington, who will proceed against the property, in accordance with the confiscation bills. Gen. Martindale will hereafter act in obedience to this decision.

Nominations of enough Major and Brigadier Generals to fill the number prescribed by law which had been diminished by casualties and resignations; were sent in this morning. So soon as the legal limitation is removed this number will be increased to meet the wants of the service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following dispatch has been received at headquarters here:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1863.

To Major General Halleck:

I have good news from Springfield. Our troops have repulsed the enemy and we hold that place. The rebels were retreating. I have three columns going towards them. Gen. Brown, loses an arm. Col. Crabb of the 19th Iowa regiment succeeds him in command. The troops, including the enrolled militia, behaved nobly.

(Signed) S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Election of United States Senator—A Batch of Resolutions—The 109th Regiment—The Chicago Courts—The Contested Cases.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12, 1863.

The Senate and House in joint convention elected a United States Senator. The vote for Richardson was thirteen in the Senate and fifty-three in the House. For Yates, ten in the Senate, and twenty-seven in the House. Majority for Richardson, twenty-nine.

The clerk of the Senate announced that the following joint resolutions had been adopted by the House:

Resolved, By the House of Representative the Senate concurring therein, that a special committee of seven on the part of the House of Representatives, and four on the part of the Senate, be appointed to apportion the State into fourteen Congressional districts, with instructions to report a bill for the same at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that a committee of five, consisting of three from the House and two from the Senate, be appointed to see what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the emigrating and importation of free negroes and mulattoes into the State.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that the General Assembly regards the speedy construction of a Ship Canal connecting Lake Michigan with the waters of the Mississippi as a work of the greatest importance to the interest of the Union, and particularly to the interests of the Northwest, and that this General Assembly hereby urgently recommends the Representatives in Congress from this State, and instructs our Senators by their votes and influence to urge the immediate passage by Congress of the bill now before Congress for the construction of said canal, that the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate be required to forward copies of this resolution to each of the Senators and Members of Congress from this State.

It was announced that the House had passed the bill for an act to authorize the Supervisors of Boone county to lay a special tax, and extend the time of collection of taxes in said county; also, a bill to legalize the assessment of the School Directors of School District No. 2, in McHenry township, and in McHenry county.

In the Senate a bill was passed requiring a docket fee of $6.00 for every suit brought in the Supreme Court.

The 109th regiment, Col. Nimmo, which mutinied at Holly Springs, and has been put under arrest, was raised in Josh. Allen's district. They are said to be principally from the whang doodles, or K. G. C.'s, one of the schemes of which is not to fire upon their Southern brethren. The Lieut. Colonel deserted to the enemy. Many of the soldiers of this regiment acted in the most shameful and brutal manner before they left the State.

It is not likely any of the courts in Chicago or Cook county will be interfered with.

In the House, to-day, the seat of Col. Richardson, from the 40th district, was given to Busey. The case of Mr. Gage, of Chicago, has not been acted upon. The precedent in the case of Color, however, favors Gage's claim.

FROM NASHVILLE.

List of Killed and Wounded in Houghtaling's Battery.

LATER FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12, 1863.

The following is a list of killed and wounded in Houghtaling's battery, C, 1st Illinois artillery: Sergt. Geo. W. Cooper, killed; Asber Smith, wounded in the body; John Weddy, wounded in the breast; John Bennett, Chas. Ziccey, in the breast and bowels; Corp. Chas. Houghtaling, in the leg; Sergt. Chester P. Whitman, in the hand; Corp. Martin V. B. Channell, in the head and leg; Corp. O. D. Gray, slightly in the leg; Luke Banneville, in the hand; Martin Zamor, slightly in the jaw; Corp. Thos. A. Fitzsimmon, jaw; private A. M. Dallas, hand; private Adam Ely, hand; Jacob Goddard, knee and elbow; M. Teary, slightly in knee; Henry Miller, seriously, near the spine; J. B. Nettles, leg, and slightly in the thigh; S. Peterson, shoulders; M. S. Robinson, leg; Jesse Richardson, thigh; Wm. Stevens, face and arms; Wm. Dobson; slightly in head; Jacob Sheutz, severely, by falling timber; John Russell, prisoner; Lieut. J. R. Camell; corp. J. Bagley; privates Charles Scales, Samuel Peterson, Irving Cole, Isaiah Robinson, Harvey Sherwood, Wm. Carle, Austin Busby, Geo. Shaler.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12.—The rebel general Forrest's advance was at Franklin on Saturday night, and his pickets extend three miles west of that place. He is collecting horses, provisions and conscripts.

Four boats with army stores arrived here to-day.

The following is a rebel dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 7.—The enemy has advanced his line seven miles this side of Murfreesboro. He has been guilty of the most outrageous enormities—stealing private property, robbing peaceable citizens, and running off negroes.

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

A PANIC IN THE LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12, 1863.

A panic seemed to be spreading in Jefferson city yesterday and to-day for fear the rebels would attack that city. There was a lively discussion in the Legislature this morning over a resolution pledging members of both Houses to shoulder arms for the defense of the capital. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was rejected by seventy majority, but finally on the assurance that Springfield was safe, the resolution was withdrawn.

The fight at Hartsville, in Wright county, was probably with a portion of Gen. Fitz-Henry Warren's command, *en route* to Springfield. The location of the fight indicate that the rebels retreated to Boltonville *via* West Plains, in Howell county.

Government officers are seizing every steamboat at this port available as a transport, by instructions from Washington.

The Provost Marshal General has decided not to give passes to slaves of Missouri rebels unless they white testimony as to the status of their master. Negroes from other States get passes on their own affidavit.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Information from Rebel Sources.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 11.—It is reported in Richmond that the rebel gunboat Merrimac is now lying under the guns of Fort Darling, having gone below the blockade obstructions, and cannot return on account of the low water in the James River.

At Newbern, on Wednesday last, there were fifty-five Yankee transports. The forces there include the commands of three Major Generals, which gives a force of 55,000 at least. There is a formidable fleet at Beaufort. It is supposed that an attack is meditated in Wilmington and Goldsboro.

Thirteen Yankee officers are in Atlanta, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 12, 1863.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of to-day contains the following:

VICKSBURG, Jan. 8, 1863.

To Hon. J. A. Leddon:

From the latest information, I am satisfied that the enemy's transports have gone up the river. There are only seven gunboats between the mouth of Yazoo River and Milliken's Bend. Vicksburg is daily growing stronger, and we intend to hold it.

(Signed) J. C. PEMBERTON, General in Command.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 11.—Late advices from San Antonio, Texas, state that the express from Brownsville had brought information that 4,000 French troops had landed at Matamoras and taken possession of the city.

The railroad bridge over Neuse River, on the Weldon and Wilmington railroad has been rebuilt.

The Virginia soldiers in the hospitals are suffering for clothing and blankets, while those from other States are supplied by their State agents. The *Enquirer* calls on the men and women of Virginia to furnish the necessary articles.

From Burnside's Army.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The New York *Herald* has the following:

STAFFORD COURTHOUSE, Jan. 11.—A force of rebel cavalry, supposed to be Hampton's command, has been hovering on our right flank some days. Our cavalry pickets at Stafford's store were fired upon and two men killed. Our scouts have been fired upon repeatedly, and one of them died to-day from injuries received in this way.

Presuming that this cavalry was supported by a larger force, Col. Fenrug went out night before last with a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, advanced by different roads. He reached Catlett's Station yesterday, where he encountered and drove a company of from fifty to seventy rebel cavalry. He ascertained satisfactorily that there is no rebel force, except roving bands of cavalry, on this side of the Rappahannock. His cavalry marched eighty and his infantry about sixty miles, returning last evening.

It was reported that the rebels had been running cars on the railroad to Manassas Junction, but this is doubtless incorrect.

A surgeon of the 12th Illinois cavalry, captured by the rebels, managed to escape, and reported that the rebel force consisted only of cavalry belonging to Hampton's command.

Gen. Sigel arrived here from Washington last evening.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 10, 1863.

There is no truth in the report in Richmond of Sumner's embarkation. He still occupies his position in front of Fredericksburg. None know this better than the rebel military authorities, as daily flags of truce go over under his supervision.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A dispatch from Stafford Courthouse, Va., 9th, says: This afternoon ten of our scouts were fired upon near Stafford Stores, ten miles from here, by a band of 150 rebels in ambush. Our men escaped capture, but two were wounded, one mortally.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1863.

SENATE.

A number of petitions were presented in favor of a bankrupt act.

Mr. HARLAN of Iowa, offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate what measures have been adopted to enforce the provisions of the act to suppress insurrection and confiscate the property of rebels, and if any additional legislation is necessary. Adopted.

Mr. CLARK of N. H., offered a resolution requesting the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire and report what are the objections and causes of delay in the execution of the act to confiscate the property of rebels, especially in the District of Columbia. Adopted.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Maine, called up the bill to provide for a further issue of bonds and United States notes.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of this measure, explaining that the resolution from the House would not meet the wants of the Government.

The bill passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Maine, explained that this bill made ample provision for the prompt payment of the soldiers.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of a bill to consolidate the regiments in the field; also, to facilitate the return of absent soldiers to the army.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims.

Mr. HALE hoped not. He was opposed to any legislation not looking to the salvation of the country.

The bill was taken up and considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when, on motion of

Mr. WILKINSON, the bill for the discharge of State prisoners was taken up, and he proceeded to address the Senate.

Mr. WILKINSON of Minn. spoke at some length, replying to Saulsbury's speech made on Friday last.

The Bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS of Ky., the bill to raise volunteers for the defense of Kentucky, was taken up and the pending amendment of Mr. Harlan, to allow the President to raise 20,000 men in any one State was rejected.

Mr. CLARK of N. Y. thought the bill had better be postponed. He moved to postpone it for one week.

The motion to postpone was rejected, and bill passed—Yeas 23; nays 13.

Mr. RICE of Minn. called up the bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota for expenses incurred in suppressing the late Indian hostilities.

After a discussion of some length it was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WHITE of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of company and regimental officers from the date of their commissions. Agreed to.

Mr. COLFAX offered a resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from further consideration of the House bill, reducing the duty on imported paper from 35 to 10 per cent., and that the same be considered in the House now. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. DUNN, the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the House of the amount expended since the rebellion in the employment and sustenance of slaves in disloyal States, and what extent of the expenses have been repaid by their services.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on imported rags from which paper is made.

On motion of Mr. ARNOLD, it was resolved that the President communicate the full statistics of the trade and commerce of the great lakes, Western rivers and the St. Lawrence.

Mr. NOELL of Mo. offered a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs inquire into the expediency of establishing a navy yard at a point north of St. Louis. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON of Iowa introduced a joint resolution that the President's emancipation Proclamation is hereby ratified. Approved and confirmed.

Mr. COX of Ohio moved to lay it on the table. Disagreed to—50 against 85.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. ALDRICH of Min. offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of giving bounty of 160 acres to each soldier in any enlisted regiment; that said land be located on any confiscated rebel plantation, as soon as the rebellion is crushed.

Passed—66 against 59.

On motion Mr. WALLACE of Pa., the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to enquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to settle the disputed question of the rights to loan of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

Mr. DAWES of Mass. offered a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interest, to communicate to the House what authority or instructions has been given to Gen. Dix in Virginia, and Gen. Butler in Louisiana, and Gov. Stanly in North Carolina, or any of them, concerning the election of Representatives to this House, in their States, respectively.

Mr. CONKLING of N. Y. suggested that the inquiry include Gov. Phelps of Arkansas, and Gov. Johnson of Tennessee.

Mr. DAWES had no objection, but that no election cases from the two latter States had come before the Committee. The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. F. A. CONKLING of N. Y., it was

Resolved, As the sense of this House, that no creditors of the Government are so meritorious as the soldiers of the Union, and that no more money should be paid to any civil officer of the Government until every arrearage due to any regiment in the service has been fully paid.

Mr. STEVENS of Penn., introduced a bill setting forth that as the terms of the enlistment of soldiers will soon expire, and as it is expedient to have soldiers whose constitutions peculiarly fit them for Southern campaigns, therefore be it enacted:

That the President is authorized and required to raise, equip and organize 150,000 persons of color, of African descent, to serve five years as artillery, infantry, and cavalry, to receive $5 per month, the non-commissioned officers $10, together with rations, &c., one-half to be set aside for the use of their families, and in case they have no families, the money to be retained for them until the expiration of their service.

Commissioned officers to have the same pay as those in the regular army. Company officers may be either white or black, and recruiting stations may be established in the North or South.

Mr. COX of Ohio moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 53, nays 83.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, further consideration was postponed until Wednesday week.

Mr. MAY of Md. offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Maryland has been proclaimed a loyal State; and whereas, slaves escaping therefrom into the District of Columbia, after being remanded to jail to await reclamation by their owners, have been taken from the custody of the Marshal by the military authorities, in destruction of their rights of property and in violation of the solemnly guaranteed rights of the people of Maryland; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to ascertain the facts and the law concerning the same, and report the result of their investigations at an early day, and such legislation as will put an end to these unlawful and unconstitutional proceedings.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to the President, in order that he may see that the Constitution and the laws are executed in this District, which is under his personal observation and authority.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Me. moved to lay them on the table. Carried by 68 against 44.

On motion of Mr. THOMAS of Md., the Select Committee on Emancipation were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid Maryland in a system of emancipation and colonization of persons of color in that State.

On motion of Mr. BROWN of Va., the same Committee were similarly instructed in reference to the bill to aid the State of Western Virginia in the emancipation of her slaves.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

Mr. STEVENS of Pa. offered his substitute for the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, as heretofore published.

Mr. SPAULDING of N. Y. said, in the course of his speech, that the government now required one hundred million dollars before the bill could be passed into a law, and the notes which it authorized, engraved, fifty millions additional will be required within the next twenty days—the whole amount of gold and silver in all the banks of the loyal States did not, on the first of January, exceed eighty-seven millions, even if the Secretary of the Treasury could procure every dollar of this it would not be enough to pay fifty cents on the dollar of the liabilities of the government. It was, therefore, perfectly plain that even this comparatively small sum of fifty millions cannot be paid in coin. It was no fault of either the Secretary or Congress—the coin cannot be obtained. It was simply an impossibility. There was no plan to get it. According to the old maxim, "if we cannot do as we would we should do as we could."

The Secretary has paid out $250,000,000 of legal tender notes. Although the Secretary has been authorized to sell $500,000,000 of six per cent bonds, he has only sold $25,000,000, leaving the remainder to be disposed of at the market value.

The reason why the bonds had not been sold was because there was no redundancy of currency. American soldiers in the field should be paid. They cannot be expected to perform their duty cheerfully while they know their families are almost starving for the means of living. Imperative necessity requires that payment to them should be no longer delayed. If the Secretary cannot raise money on the bonds, other authority should be given him to meet the liabilities. Our perils are two-fold compared to those of last year. He then examined into the financial condition, showing that $1,117,000,000 for the current service.

He argued to show that the money required could not be obtained by loan and hence the necessity of passing the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, now under consideration. The only hope of success in any financial scheme was in military success.

After some further remarks the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Illinois Nineteenth.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12, 1863.

The 19th are all right. Col. Scott is slightly wounded; Maj. Guthrie do.; Capt. Chandler of company F is killed; Lieut. Wood of company C, and Lieut. Bell of company K, are slightly wounded; Dr. Bogue is taken prisoner, and still held; Lieut. Wood, of company H, severely wounded.

Total killed	17
Total wounded	84
Missing	34
Total	135

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Endorsement of the President's Proclamation by the Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12.—Resolutions endorsing President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, after an extended debate, passed both houses of the Legislature to-day, only eight Senators and eleven Assemblymen opposing.

The coinage of the branch mint at San Francisco for the past year amounts to $18,000,000.

Rebel News from the South.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 11, 1863.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 10th has the following:

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 9.—It is now ascertained that the enemy returned from his position on Saturday and Sunday morning, seven miles beyond Stewart's Creek. His cavalry returned after hearing of the withdrawal of our forces.

Gen. Morgan has returned safe, after destroying the Nashville railroad within four miles of Louisville. He also destroyed the Lexington and Covington railroad, and paroled a large number of prisoners.

The *Enquirer* says:

Gen. Magruder, in his official dispatch from Galveston, Texas, concerning the capture of the Harriet Lane, says: "I have taken 600 prisoners, and a large quantity of valuable stores, arms, &c. The Harriet Lane has been but little injured."

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The morning papers contain nothing relative to the Galveston disaster.

The Richmond papers contain the following:

KINSTON, N. C., Jan. 8.—The Passaic, iron-clad, was towed into the harbor at Beaufort, N. C., disabled, having lost her turret guns and leaking so badly that her pumps were kept going constantly. The steamer which towed the Monitor has not been heard from. The consternation at the loss of these vessels is great.

DIED.

In this city, on the 12th inst. in St. Angarius Parsonage, Mrs. MARY H. THOMPSON, widow of the late Rev. William Thompson, of Rye, N. Y., aged 94 years. Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, Rev. R. H. Tuttle, are requested to attend her funeral, to be solemnized in St. Angarius Church, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this city, on the 11th inst., MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of John and Elizabeth Hood, aged one year and two months.

Funeral service will take place at their residence, 320 Ohio street, this morning, at 9½ o'clock.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A young man, aged 21, at present employed as Warehouseman, desires to learn a trade. Cooper or Tinner preferred. City recommendations given. Address "E. Campbell," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent, a small House, within five or ten minutes walk of Clark Street Bridge, in a good neighborhood. Rent paid promptly. Address P. O. Drawer 6226, for three days, stating terms.

WANTED—Board in a Private Family, within twenty minutes walk of the Post Office. Address, with terms, "G," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Persons wanting Male or Female help, for city or country, should call at Stewart Brothers' Emigrant and Employment Office, 105 Clark street, or 4 Church Block, Chicago, or by letter—P. O. Box [illegible]. Care taken to supply families with competent persons.

WANTED—A good tenant for three Rooms, in a good neighborhood—the rent to be payable in day board. Exchange references. Address, with name and place of interview, P. O. Box 4363.

WANTED—For a first class Minstrel Troupe, now performing in this city, a few more talented Performers. Persons of acknowledged ability in the profession, can hear of a permanent engagement by addressing JOHN PARKER, Treasurer Dearborn Street Opera House, Chicago.

WANTED—Board, by a young man, on the West Side, South of Madison-st. and within fifteen minutes walk of the Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne Depot. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address, "J Q," P. O. Box 6069, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A situation as Chambermaid. Understands Sewing on the Machine. First class city reference. Address "A B," Tribune office.

WANTED.—A Scotchman wants a permanent situation. Will try to make himself generally useful and profitable to his employer. Some experience in business. Has a family, and not afraid to work. Address, "M," P. O. Box 4161, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—The MILWAUKEE SENTINEL wants six good Compositors, at Union prices. Steady employment given.

WANTED—To exchange at Chicago cash prices for city, town and country property, at a fair present value, $100,000 worth of Fresh Groceries, consisting of 500 hhds. and bbls. White and Clarified Sugars, 500 chests Green and Black Teas, 100 bbls. Molasses and Syrup, 2,000 packages Coffees, 1,000 boxes Sodas and Saleratus, 1,000 boxes Extra Soap, 500 boxes Pearl and Corn Starch, 2,000 boxes Spices and Peppers, 500 boxes and kegs Raisins, 1,000 boxes Smoking and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, 1,000 doz. Brooms and Pails, 2,000 half and whole bbls. Mackerel, White Fish and Trout, 200,000 Havana, German and American Cigars, besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. For catalogue of goods and prices, apply to BUCHANAN & VOSE, 14 South Water street, or by letter, same address, Post Office Box 3175, enclosing stamp.

WANTED—A situation to work, by a man of good address and large business experience. Has valuable acquaintance, and can give the best of city reference. Address, with real name and business, P. O. Box 4161.

THE NEW LOT MAP OF CHICAGO.—Any that may be interested in the accuracy of this Map, and wish to see it before it goes to the Engraver, will find it at 179 South Clark street, between 1 and 5 o'clock p. m. of each day of this week. Members of the Board of Trade can see it at their rooms during business hours. Any that wish to secure a copy will attend to it at once, as the edition will be confined to the subscription list. JAS. VAN VECHTEN, Box 4268, Chicago.

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for HARDIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 5253 Chicago, enclosing a stamp.

SORGHUM WANTED by R. W. BENDER, SUGAR REFINERY, 22 Canal street, Near Madison Street Bridge.

FOR SALE—Five Frame Houses and Lease. The subscriber being about to leave this city, offers for sale House 210, and Houses 218 and 220, in front and rear, on Fourth avenue, late Buffalo street, between Polk and Taylor. Ground Lease VERY LOW. And for four years, up to May, 1867. House 216 will be sold separately if desired. As I want to sell immediately, I will offer them very low, and at such prices that the whole capital invested will be repaid by the rents in a little over two years. This is decidedly a rare chance for men with small capital who want to invest their money safely and to the greatest advantage. Apply to C. F. A. WAGNER, 100 Indiana street, (up-stairs,) between Franklin and Market.

BOARD.—Desirable Rooms can be obtained, with Board, by applying at 143 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe.

TO RENT.—House to rent, and Furniture for sale. A rare chance for persons wishing to begin housekeeping. Address P. O. Box 4264.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, Corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, B. P. REYNOLDS, M. D., V. D. M., Of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London.

FOR SALE—A Rosewood Case Piano, iron frame, bass overstrung, in good order; made by the best Eastern maker, cost $275, price $115—with handsome cover. Apply at 103 Harrison street.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, and removal of offensive matter of all descriptions, spoiled meats, dead animals, &c., &c. Rainwater cisterns cleaned and purified. All work attended to with promptness and dispatch, and at hours most suitable. Post office Box 4149.

$1,000 TO $4,000. I want, at a decided bargain, Improved Property worth the above amount, near the street cars—part cash and balance on time. Address, with price and terms, P. O. Box 833.

CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD, ATTENTION—You are hereby ordered to attend a special meeting of your Corps, this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at your Armory, corner of State and Randolph streets. All past members, and all who have the interest of the Corps at heart, are invited to be present. Per order, H. T. THOMAS, Com'd'g. T. D. TUCKER, O. S.

FOR SALE—160 Acres of Land in Lee county, Illinois, 95 Acres fenced with board fence and 60 Acres broke and under plough. Improvements cost $1,000. No better land in the State of Illinois, three miles from Sublette, six from Amboy, [illegible] Price, $11 per acre. [illegible] Cash. Apply to Geo. V. Byrd, No. 282 Dearborn street.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank of the City of New York, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted on [illegible] Court of the City of New York, will sell at Public Auction, on the [illegible] day of July, at [illegible] March, 1863, by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate, formerly belonging to the said the Artisans' Bank: [illegible] in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as the Douglas property. The terms of sale are cash. HENRY C. TANNER, Receiver of the Artisans' Bank, City of New York. Cook, Storrs & Hanson, Attorneys.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—A light two-wheeled Buggy, suitable for a pony, nearly new, can be seen at C. H. Stokes' Livery Stable. Apply at 99 South Clark street.

CHICAGO INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Prof. M. Bailey, A. M., Principal.
This Institution is in the building formerly known as the residence of J. T. Edwards, Esq., Cottage Grove avenue, between Buena Vista and Monterey streets. Call at the Institute or address M. BAILEY, Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION! AUCTION!—A large and valuable lot of Household Furniture will be sold at Auction, at the National House, corner of State and Van Buren streets, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14th, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of Stoves, Chairs, Carpets, Crockery, Tables, Washstands, and other Household goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MILITARY NOTICE.
HEADQUARTERS, CAMP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO, January 12, 1863.
The troops in this command having been exchanged, all officers and men absent, with or without leave, are required to report at these Headquarters, forthwith, without delay. DANIEL CAMERON, Colonel 65th Illinois Com'd'g.

TO RENT—A very desirable Cottage, containing eight rooms, with large grounds and barn attached. Inquire of W. M. Egan & Co., No. 128 South Water street.

LOST—On the evening of the 12th inst., on Michigan avenue, a Mink Tippet, between Harrison and Washington streets. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Mrs. Franklin's, 24 Washington street.

TINNERS, ATTENTION!—The third meeting of the Tinners of the city will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 14th inst., in Ilion Building, on Dearborn street, between Randolph and Washington streets, in Room No. 17. All the Tinners of the city are requested to be present. JOHN E. WOOD, Secretary. City papers please copy.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of
DAVENPORT, ULLMAN & CO.,
Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, having sold our interest in the Banking and Exchange business to
Messrs. TYLER, BELDEN & CO.
We take pleasure in recommending them to our friends and customers as in every way entitled to their confidence. G. W. DAVENPORT, J. J. ULLMAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Exchange business, under the name of Tyler, Belden & Co., and have purchased the interest of Messrs. Davenport, Ullman & Co., No. 32 Clark street, corner of Lake, where they will continue the same line of business.
JAS. E. TYLER, CHAS. W. BELDEN, JNO. H. WRENN.
Chicago, Jan. 12, 1863.
JAS. E. TYLER, Late of Louisville, Ky. C. W. BELDEN, of Chicago. JNO. H. WRENN, State of Ohio.

TYLER, BELDEN & CO.,
No. 32 Clark-st., Corner of Lake,
Are purchasing American and Foreign Gold, Demand Treasury Notes, and Government Claims, at the highest market rates. Are selling New York Exchange and Legal Tender Notes in large and small sums.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
Prof. ORESTES A. BROWNSON
Will lecture at Metropolitan Hall,
On Tuesday Evening, 13th inst.
Subject—"THE UNION AND THE WAR." Admittance 25 cents.
Tickets can be had at T. P. Knowles' Shoe Store, No. 163 Randolph street, or at H. M. Higgins' Music Store, No. 117 Randolph street.

TO RENT, A GOOD FARM—On equal shares, 100 acres of plow land in good cultivation, also 60 acres of timothy grass, with a good house, barn and horses, plows, harrows and reaper found, and eight or ten milch cows if required; or 15 acres of plow land, house and barn. The owner to receive ¼ of the produce, tenant to find his own team, tools, &c., seven miles from the best markets in the State, Chicago excepted. Apply to WILLIAM DENTON, on the farm, Seward Township, six miles west of Minooka. N. B.—Possession can be had the first of February if required.

WANTED—Local Agents for AIKEN'S
KNITTING MACHINE,
For families and neighborhoods. Any woman can earn from $10 to $15 per week with it. It knits from 6,000 to 60,000 stitches per minute—the same stitch made by hand—a pair of Stockings in fifteen minutes. It weighs but forty pounds, and is so simple a child or an old lady can work it successfully and with profit. No machine was ever invented to which better or more profitable employment, whole families are employed by it. Price $50. They can be made to earn their cost in thirty days. For circular, with further particulars and samples of work, address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

BY HORNE & GIBBONS,
AUCTIONEERS.
Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
By Horne & Gibbons,
Nos. 122 and 124 Dearborn Street,
Cobb's Buildings, near Post Office,
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 15, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, A. M.
Men's Coats and Overcoats, Woolen Jackets, Pantaloons and Socks, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Prints, Plaids, Canton Flannels, Spool Cotton, Men's and Boys' Boots, Tobacco, and a general assortment of GROCERIES. Terms, Cash. HORNE & GIBBONS, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
56 LAKE STREET.
CATALOGUE SALE BY THE PACKAGES OF
100 CRATES WHITE CROCKERY
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 22, commencing at 9½ o'clock a. m., we will sell, at our Salesrooms, No. 56 Lake-st., 100 crates of the best quality of White Crockery, all of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, and one of the best and most complete assortments ever offered at auction in this city, many of them being specially assorted for the country trade, and are all of the newest and best styles.
Buyers can depend on the goods being as represented. Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, Jan. 17.
Samples and Crates can be examined the day previous to sale. Country dealers wishing a Catalogue, will please write for one. The Trade are particularly invited to attend this sale—our instructions being to sell every crate, without reserve.
We are instructed to give ninety days credit on all sums over $500, with approved endorsed notes.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auction'rs.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF
Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, F. & A. M.
Will be held at the Tremont House,
Thursday Evening, Jan'y 22, 1863.
M. W. HUNTLEY, W. M.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Geo. H. Gibson, W. M. Egan, Reuben Cleveland, J. D. Perkins, Henry Sweet, N. R. Askins.
MASTERS OF CEREMONIES.
J. D. Perkins, A. M. Bennett, S. P. Crumb, C. S. Crane, J. H. Bowers, Wm. Fagan, A. G. Gray, A. E. Cutler, Wm. Stewart.
Grand Steward, John T. Drake. Orchestra, Vaas & Dean's Band. Tickets $4.00, to be had of members of the Committee and at the Tremont House. Members of the Fraternity are requested to appear in Masonic costume.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the
TRADERS' BANK OF CHICAGO,
On Monday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1863.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$75,000.00
Amount debts owing by the association other than for deposits	10,000.00
Amount due depositors	39,481.33
Notes or bills in circulation	5,100.00
Exchange account	337.78
Total liabilities	$129,919.30

RESOURCES.

Real estate	None.
Notes of other banks and treasury notes	[illegible]
Specie on hand	1,022.00
Loans and discounts	600.00
Deposited with others Bank and Bankers, and in transitu	10,447.73
Illinois bonds, cost	6,147.02
County bonds, cost	10,818.00
United States excise stamps	19,385.00
Expense account	385.61
Office furniture	893.47
Amount of debts owing to the association, other than loans and discounts	None.
Suspended debts	None.
Total resources	$79,919.30

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. We, Nicholas D. Clapp and Edward I. Tinkham, do solemnly swear that said Nicholas D. Clapp is the President, and said Edward I. Tinkham the Cashier, of the Traders' Bank, and that the foregoing is a full statement of the affairs of said Bank as they existed on the 1st Monday, being the 5th day of January, A. D. 1863, which statement we verily believe to be true and correct. N. D. CLAPP, President. EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1863.
(SEAL.) (Signed,) SAMUEL C. SMITH, Notary Public.

THE FAIRY
SEWING MACHINE
An Indispensable Article
FOR THE WORK-TABLE.
It will attract attention from its diminutive, fairy-like size, and the ease with which it may be carried.
An important matter to a Seamstress or Dressmaker
Employed from house to house.
It is Contained in a Paper Box,
Much the size of an ordinary square Photographic Album, and may be carried about with the same ease. When in use, it is attached to an ordinary table, after the fashion of a sewing-bird. [illegible]
The price of this useful article is only $5.00.
MADAME DEMOREST'S AGENT, for this city will call at [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
T. C. CUTLER, CORN DOCTOR.
Will effectually cure Corns and Bunions, without starting blood or causing pain or soreness. He may be consulted as above, at the City Hotel, except at any part of the city, orders being left for him. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

MRS. FREMONT'S NEW BOOK.
THE
STORY OF THE GUARD.
A Chronicle of the War.
BY MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.
1 vol. 16mo. Elegantly bound in beveled boards. Price, $1.25.
This book, from the pen of the wife of Gen. Fremont, is a true story of the celebrated bodyguard, whose achievements have been made the subject of such diverse criticism. Mrs. Fremont has undertaken the story from a desire to do simple justice to "these truly soldierly young men, worthy of a place in the chronicles of knightly deeds, who were misrepresented, slighted, and finally insulted out of the service, because of the name they bore," and to contribute something to the relief of the families of such of the Guard as lost their lives in the service. To this latter purpose the profits of the work will be devoted.
The "Story of the Guard" is not a ponderous historical chronicle. Though it deals chiefly in facts, it abounds in romantic and thrilling incidents. It is, as the author says of it, "the fireside story of the Guard, interesting from the facts—interesting because in ten thousand homes some vacant place will lend a stronger interest to the tale."
For sale by all Booksellers, or sent PREPAID to any address, on receipt of price by the publishers.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE, BY
THOS. B. BRYAN,
REAL ESTATE ATTORNEY.
INDIANA STREET.
Well built Frame House, on stone foundation, with lot 50 by 100 feet, on Indiana street, near Rush, can be purchased at less than one-half its original cost.
WASHINGTON STREET.
New Frame House on Washington street, just West of Union Park, with lot 50 by 125 feet, can be bought low for cash, or on time.
UNION PARK FRONT.
100 by 120 feet, fronting Union Park, between Washington and Randolph, will be sold in 25 foot lots. Also, 80 feet, corner of Fulton and Sheldon streets.
ON THE AVENUES.
Choice Residence Property on Michigan, Wabash, Indiana and Prairie avenues.
INDIANA AVENUE RESIDENCE.
A capacious and admirably arranged Brick Dwelling, with modern improvements, and large corner Lot. Price, $8,000—one-half Cash, balance in Chicago Property.

POPE & SLOCUM,
DEALERS IN
LAMPS AND OILS,
NO. 122 CLARK STREET.

SALE OF LADIES' ELEGANT
WINTER CLOAKS
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will sell, without reserve, for Cash,
On Tuesday, Jan. 13, at 10 O'Clock,
At Store, No. 194 Lake St.,
(CORNER OF WELLS STREET,)
The Large and Attractive Stock of
WILSON & CO.,
Who are Closing for the Season,
Comprising
RICH WINTER CLOAKS,
SACKS AND CIRCULARS,
Made of
ALL WOOL VELVET BEAVERS, FROSTED BEAVERS, SPANGLED BEAVERS, CASTOR BEAVERS, DOESKINS, AND FINE BROADCLOTHS,
For Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wear,
Also, a few
Rich Silk and Silk Velvet Cloaks,
All Wool, Long and Square
SHAWLS.
The Cloaks are all custom made, the present season, in the most thorough manner, and in all the new and most fashionable styles, expressly for the city retail trade. This sale presents inducements and attractions never before offered in this city, as the stock consists of first class goods, and
EVERY CLOAK WILL BE SOLD.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Old Abe's Gone and Did It, Boys,
ONE OF
J. P. WEBSTER'S
BEST
Patriotic Melodies.
JUST THE SONG FOR THE TIMES.
[5th Verse.]—
Bress de Lord forebermore,
For we almost see de shore
Ob de happy land ob Canaan in sight!
An' our eyes, dat look in tears
Through de long an' bitter years,
Catch de gleamin' ob de glory ob de light!
CHORUS.
For old Abe has gone and did it, Boys,
Glory, hallelujeram!
Old Abe has gone and did it, Boys,
Oh! Glory!
Yes, signed the confiscation laws,
Liberty an' Freedom's ours,
Oh! Glory!

GROVER & BAKER
S. M. CO.
New Lock Stitch Sewing Machine,
WITH GREAT AND IMPORTANT
IMPROVEMENTS.
The best Shuttle Machine in the world for TAILORS, DRESSMAKERS OR FAMILY USE.
FIRST PREMIUM
In Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa.
PRICE $40 AND UPWARDS.
Salesroom, 115 Lake street.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
Boston Belting Company's
CELEBRATED
RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING,
AND HOSE.
131 LAKE STREET.

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE
ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-kindling
IN THE
LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS.
For sale by
VAN SCHAACK,
47 State Street, Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

WORK BOXES,
ROGERS' POCKET KNIVES,
ROGERS' SETS SCISSORS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
PEARL CARD CASES,
IVORY CARD CASES,
SHELL CARD CASES,
SILVER CARD CASES,
PEARL PORTEMONNAIES,
SHELL PORTEMONNAIES,
DRESSING CASES.
A large assortment of the very best goods.
SMITH & DWYER,
Wholesale Druggists, 92 and 94 Lake Street.

INSURANCE.
We represent the following New York Companies:
Continental, Security,
Metropolitan, Manhattan,
North American, Goodhue,
Columbia.
[illegible] J. W. PHILLIPS & CO. [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED—Of THOMAS IVES, late of Bristol, England, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

A BIG BUGABOO.

This lively apprehensions of our Springfield correspondent need not, we think, distress our readers, as the improbability of their realization every day grows greater as the blusterers and braggarts at the Capital see the effect of their demonstrations upon the public mind. We take it that the property of the State of Illinois has, in too great a degree, the instinct of self-preservation, to permit its value to be destroyed at the bidding of the rantipoles who are spouting treason to attract notice that their talents legitimately employed cannot command; and that peace within our own borders, is of far more importance than the gratification of the blatherumskites who are seeking to destroy it; and that, finally, the American Union and the integrity of the Republic are of infinitely greater moment than the saving of slavery to a few hundred thousand rebel man-sellers and women-whippers, in whose service that Springfield mob has enlisted. With these assurances we are content.

LAKE DEFENSES—MR. CONKLING'S REPORT.

The report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing said Committee to inquire and report "the cheapest, most expeditious and "reliable mode of placing vessels of war "upon Lake Ontario and other great lakes, "should a necessity for so doing at any time "arise; and, in case it is deemed necessa-"ry for the purpose aforesaid, to establish "water communication, adapted to the pas-"sage of vessels of war from other waters "to the lakes, the Committee is instructed "to report which one of the various plans "suggested will afford, at the least cost, ad-"equate, reliable and early access of the re-"quired kind, together with the reasons of "the Committee, and the time and "cost of completing the work," —this Report is on our table. We should be glad to avoid what we intend to say in relation to it; but truth compels us to declare that it is the most solemnly stupid, and stupidly silly document ever presented to Congress within our recollection, and that the respectable name of F. A. Conkling does not relieve it from the contempt that it deserves. Our readers will agree with us that we are neither harsh nor unjust when we tell them, that at the end of sixteen pages of owlish matter, in which the ignorance of its writer is written down in every line, the following are the conclusions at which he arrives.

First. That "the cheapest, most expeditious and reliable mode of placing war vessels upon Lake Ontario and the other great lakes, should a necessity for so doing at any time arise," is to launch them in the first instance upon those waters.

Second. That it is not necessary, nor is it expedient, for the purpose aforesaid, to establish water communications, adapted to the passage of vessels-of-war, from other waters to the lakes.

If Mr. Conkling did not hire some Bohemian in the lobby to get up this report, he wrote it himself; and, as the latter is the most probable, we do not propose to attempt so much to show that his conclusions are absurd,—(that fact every school boy along the line of lake coast can see and demonstrate) as to point out the greater absurdity of so constituting a committee on nautical affairs, as to leave a county-court lawyer, who probably does not know a schooner from a ship, at the head of it, and then entrusting to that committee a matter of such magnitude as the defense of the Northern Lakes and the protection of the unnumbered millions of property lying along the American side of that immense chain. But this point we will not argue. The report and the authorship ought to go together. Together let them be immortalized as the extremest specimens of the folly, that, in this hour of great national peril, were able to make themselves heard if not respected in the American Congress.

We hazard the assertion that there are to-day in the possession of the British Government not less than fifty gunboats, fit and calculated for the lake service, which boats are ready to be put together; and that within thirty days from the occurrence of hostilities between England and the United States, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and all the Upper Lakes, would, if our defences are not increased, or if they are increased only in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Conkling, be in the possession of the enemy. Or, if these gunboats are not already prepared, we hazard nothing in saying that, if England should intend war, she would not, unless precipitated into it by some unexpected necessity, make her intentions known until she was prepared, by means of her marine forces, organized or to be organized, to strike at our most vulnerable point, and subject the Lakes to her command. While the bills of lumber and specifications for the marine arks upon which Mr. Conkling proposes to rely, were being made out, our every port would fall under the domination of English guns; and when the lumber was ready for delivery, the sailors of the hostile fleets would be ready to take it as fire-wood for cooking their "salt-horse" and weekly "duff." England has immense workshops and artisans without number; she has an abundance of material, out of which iron gunboats are made; she has a broad way through her own territory, by her own river and her canals, open to the scene of operations against our Northern cities; and unless her rulers are men of Mr. Conkling's calibre, or unless in the event of war against us, she should conduct it as McClellan managed his campaigns against the South, long before one of our ships could be launched, the launching of one would be an impossibility by reason of the presence of a powerful and a vigilant foe. We say this without reference to any of the plans for the proposed canals for lake defense, through our own territory, and without the intention of electioneering for a bill authorizing their construction. But because it is proper that Congress should understand what the West fears, and what the grounds of apprehension are. We say it because our people who are exposed to invasion, whose cities are liable to be destroyed, whose vast internal commerce is exposed to destruction by a force in itself insignificant, have studied the question involved in the protection of their homes and property, and have arrived at conclusions that Congress ought to hear. And because, further, if all thought of the improvements talked of is abandoned, we, hereaway, shall demand of the Government that it give notice that it will retire from the treaty stipulation with Great Britain which prescribes to each party thereto the force that it shall keep afloat on the Lakes; so that, in the event of hostilities never impossible and not now improbable, we may not be without some means of protecting the vast interests that would be imperilled thereby—so that Chicago, Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo and Oswego—the ports through which this nation is now fed—may not fall into the possession of the foe, without at least a struggle for saving them to the Republic.

Mr. Conkling, who lives, we believe near some interior courthouse, may see none of the dangers to eight hundred miles of coast, extending along the Northern boundary of six States, which are so vividly presented to us. We know that he does not, else as the representative of a State that has half its vitality injected into it from the lake country, that has a large commercial city, two or three terminal of long lines of railroads, and the outlet of the Erie Canal to protect, he would not willingly stand sponsor for the ridiculous report that bears his name. But here these fears, quickened by positive knowledge, are ever present, and the West asks that in whatever legislation may be had, her apprehensions shall be turned over to a man who at least knows a lubber hole from the best bower, to the end that they may, if not allayed, by specific recommendations, have the benefit of intelligent criticism.

REBELS AND DEMOCRATS.

Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the rebels, said that slavery was the corner stone of their Government.

The Democrats say we must not touch that corner stone.

The Richmond *Examiner* says, that the rebels can support the war much longer than the Unionists, because their laborers, the slaves, are not disturbed by the war, while ours, already to the number of a million, are enlisted as soldiers.

The Democrats say that we must not disturb that system of labor, which supplies the rebellion.

The rebels repudiate the Constitution of the United States, and claim no benefits whatever from it.

The Democrats say that they shall have all such benefits from the Constitution, as will enable them to succeed in the rebellion.

The rebels say that they will not live under the same government with the people of the Free States under any circumstances whatever.

The Democrats say that they ought not to be coerced; but perhaps they will come back, if we let them do as they please!

Three millions of loyal blacks are now compelled to support the rebellion.

The Democrats say that this compulsion must not be interfered with.

These same three millions wish to aid in supporting the Union; and for that purpose, would furnish five hundred thousand able bodied men.

The Democrats say that this must not be; but that on the contrary we must send our own fathers, husbands and brothers, until the whole land is filled with mourning.

THE VICKSBURG AFFAIR.

General Sherman, for the attack on Vicksburg, had the finest, though not the largest, army ever marshalled on this Continent. His force consisted of about thirty-four thousand picked troops, all Western men, and nearly all veterans. In the column were but few new regiments, and these, organized from the last levy, were of the choicest material that the West could afford. The expectation formed of their fighting qualities was not disappointed, as the incidents of the attack show; and, though they were finally repulsed and driven back to the shelter of the guns of their flotilla, the miscarriage was no fault of theirs. They did their duty heroically; and had the plan of operations been as praiseworthy as the valor of the men who attempted its execution, Vicksburg would have been ours to-day. It is not easy, with our present information, to say where the blame of failure rests. But the slaughter of our brave boys in an assault that ought, as the result proves, never to have been made, calls for investigation; and we hope that the West, whose sons were needlessly mowed down by the murderous fire of a force superior to their own, behind intrenchments that increased, by more than ten-fold, the disproportion of numbers, will not be content with anything less than a searching examination of the causes of disaster, and, if warranted, the punishment of those at whose door the fault of failure lies. She can ask no less; and from it the actors in the tragedy ought not to shrink. When will the work begin?

☞ The New York *Tribune* and Chicago *Times* are engaged in a controversy about their special dispatches from Nashville. It seems that the *Times* used the *Tribune's* special from Nashville giving the first account received of the Murfreesboro battle, and calling the dispatch "a letter from its *own* correspondent." When exposed in this, the *Times* retorts that the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Detroit *Free Press* and Chicago *Times* also published the dispatch simultaneously with the *Tribune*. The latter explains how that happened so far as regards the *Commercial*, as follows:

"The *Times* adds that a Cincinnati and a Chicago paper also published our dispatch on Saturday. The Cincinnati paper *asked the privilege*—by telegraph—*of having it dropped from the wires there as it came through*, offering to send us theirs, if that should come and ours, did not. Of course, we cheerfully granted such a request. How the Chicago (*Times*) paper got it, *we do not know*."

We can supply the information. By the connivance of the "Cincinnati paper" the *Times* filched it (as did the Detroit *Free Press*) and headed it "special dispatch from Nashville to the Chicago *Times*," and palmed off the news thus dishonorably obtained as original to that sheet. It never got a word from Nashville—had no reporter there, lied when it so represented and strutted on news stolen from the New York *Tribune*—a paper which it villifies daily. People were surprised to find the first considerable account of the battle of Murfreesboro in that sheet. They never knew how it accidentally came to be there. Had it not been for the successful raid practiced upon the specials to the New York *Tribune*, the tory concern would not yet have a word of news from its "own correspondents" there. That's enterprise *as is* enterprise.

☞ We will pay any Democratic member of the Illinois Legislature the sum of one thousand dollars if he will put his finger on the section of the Constitution that forbids the President as Commander-in-Chief to issue his proclamation depriving the rebels of any property they may possess, the loss of which will weaken them or strengthen the Government—*slaves included*. We can find no section or clause in the Constitution that forbids the issuing or enforcement of that proclamation, or that forbids him as Commander-in-Chief to seize the slaves or any other property belonging to rebels in arms against the Government of the United States, and unless these "Democratic" gentlemen can find it, we respectfully demand that they stop their gabble about an "unconstitutional proclamation," and find something else to talk about.

Thanks to Gen. Butler.

The following is the vote in the House of Representatives, on tendering thanks to Gen. Butler for his "able, energetic, and humane administration of the Department of the Gulf:

YEAS.

Aldrich (R.)	Fessenden S. C. (Rep.)	Phelps (R.) Cal.
Alley (R.)		Pike (R.)
Arnold (R.)	Gooch (R.)	Pomeroy (R.)
Ashley (R.)	Goodwin (R.)	Porter (R.)
Babbitt (R.)	Granger (D.)	Rice (R.) Mass.
Baker (R.)	Gurley (R.)	Rice (R.) Me.
Baxter (R.)	Harrison (R.)	Rollins (R.) N.H.
Beaman (R.)	Hooper (R.)	Sargent (R.)
Bingham (R.)	Horton (R.)	Sedgwick (R.)
Blair (R.) Pa.	Hutchins (R.)	Shellabarger (R.)
Blake (R.)	Julian (R.)	Sloan (R.)
Brown (U.) R. I.	Kelley (R.)	Spaulding (R.)
Buffington (R.)	Kellogg (R.) Mch.	Stevens (R.)
Burnham (R.)	Kellogg (R.) Ill.	Stratton (R.)
Campbell (R.)	Killinger (R.)	Train (R.)
Chamberlain (R.)	Lansing (R.)	Trimble (R.)
Clark (R.)	Lehman (D.)	Trowbridge (R.)
Clements (U.)	Loomis (R.)	Van Horn (R.)
Colfax (R.)	Lovejoy (R.)	Van Valkenburgh (R.)
Conkling, F. A. (R.)	Low (U.)	
Conkling, R. (R.)	McKean (R.)	Verree (R.)
Davis (R.)	McKnight (R.)	Walker (R.)
Dunn (R.)	McPherson (R.)	Wall (R.)
Edgerton (R.)	Mitchell (R.)	Wallace (R.)
Edwards (R.)	Moorhead (R.)	Washburne (R.)
Eliot (R.)	Morrill (R.) Me.	Wheeler (R.)
Ely (R.)	Morrill (R.) Vt.	White (R.) Ind.
Fenton (R.)	Nixon (R.)	Wilson (R.)
Fessenden T. A. D. (Rep.)	Noell (U.)	Windom (R.)
Fischer (R.)	Olin (R.)	Worcester (R.)

NAYS.

Allen (D.) O.	Lansing (U.)	Shiel (D.)
Biddle (D.)	Lazear (D.)	Steele (D.) N.Y.
Brown (U.) Va.	Mallory (U.)	Stiles (D.)
Calvert (U.)	May (D.)	Thomas (U.) Md.
Conway (R.)	Menzies (U.)	Vallandigham (Dem.)
Corning (D.)	Morris (D.)	
Cox (D.)	Noble (D.)	Vibbard (D.)
Dunlap (U.)	Norton (D.)	Wadsworth (U.)
Harding (U.)	Pendleton (D.)	Webster (U.)
Johnson (D.)	Perry (D.)	Wickliffe (U.)
Knapp (D.)	Rollins (U.) Mo.	Wood (D.)

Yeas 88; Nays 32. It will be seen that but two Democrats (one was elected as a Republican) voted for the resolution, and but one Republican (Conway) voted against it.

☞ Jeff. Davis has a good opinion of the North, particularly of the Northern Democracy, whom, in his speech to the Mississippians, he styled "the most depraved, tyrannical and hated people upon the earth." Jeff. is right so far as the Northern Democracy are concerned, but lies in regard to the other Northern people.

AFRAID OF HIS OWN TROOPS.—An army correspondent writes that the rebel General Hindman is said to be very unpopular, and in constant danger of his life among his own. He is far from the curly headed, dapper, exquisite little gentleman that his old Washington acquaintances would recognize. Polite but stiff, in a coarse grey uniform, and with the marks of hardship and toil upon him, he is still faithless, tricky and cruel. He had an immense body guard—some a regiment—of picked men, in battle he keeps concealed, giving his orders by plans of the field, and reports of his officers, and he has a surgeon constantly with him.

Emancipation Bill.

The following is the vote on Hon. John W. Noell's emancipation bill, which passed the United States House of Representatives:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Fisher,	Olin,
Alley,	Franchot,	Phelps of Cal.,
Ashley,	Gooch,	Pike,
Babbitt,	Goodwin,	Rice of Mass.,
Baker,	Hale,	Riddle,
Baxter,	Harrison,	Rollins of N. H.,
Bingham,	Hickman,	Rollins of Mo.,
Blair of Va.,	Hooper,	Sargent,
Blake,	Horton,	Sedgwick,
Buffinton,	Hutchins,	Shanks,
Burnham,	Julian,	Sheffield,
Campbell,	Kelley,	Spaulding,
Chamberlain,	Kellogg of Mich.,	Stevens,
Clark,	Lehman,	Thomas of Mass.,
Colfax,	Loomis,	Trowbridge,
F. A. Conkling,	Lovejoy,	Tarrill,
R. Conkling,	Low,	Van Horn,
Covode,	McKean,	Van Valkenburg,
Duell,	McKnight,	Walker,
Eliot,	McPherson,	Wall,
Ely,	Maynard,	Wallace,
Fenton,	Morrill of Me.,	Windom,
S. C. Fessenden,	Morrill of Vt.,	Worcester—73.
T. A. D. Fessenden,	Noell,	

NAYS.

Allen of Ohio,	Hall,	Price,
Ancona,	Harding,	Shiel,
Bailey,	Holman,	Smith,
Biddle,	Johnson,	Steele of N. Y.,
Calvert,	Kellogg of Ill.,	Steele of N. J.,
Clements,	Kerrigan,	Stiles,
Corning,	Knapp,	Stratton,
Cox,	Law,	Trimble,
Cravens,	Menzies,	Vallandigham,
Crittenden,	Norris,	Voorhees,
Davis,	Norton,	Ward,
Dunlap,	Odell,	Webster,
Dunn,	Pendleton,	Wickliffe,
Granger,	Perry,	Wood,
Grider,	Porter,	Woodruff—47.
Haight,		

It will be seen that five members—William McKee Dunn of Indiana, Bradley F. Granger of Michigan, William Kellogg of Illinois, Albert G. Porter of Indiana, and Carey A. Trimble of Ohio—who were elected as Republicans, voted against the emancipation bill, while Blair of Virginia, Harrison of Ohio, Noell of Missouri, Rollins of Missouri, Sheffield of Rhode Island, and Thomas of Massachusetts, elected as Unionists, and Lehman of Pennsylvania, and Law of Indiana, elected as Democrats, voted for the the bill.

Post Office Changes.

The following new Postoffices were established in the Northwest during the month of December last: *Indiana*: Miller, Dearborn county; Millhousen, Decatur county. *Michigan*: Seneca, Lenawee county. *Wisconsin*: Clay Banks, Door county; Duchateau, Door county; Ellisville, Kewaunee county; Forbes' Valley, Monroe county; Honey Valley, Crawford county; Mackville, Outagamie county; Pine Grove, Brown county; Wood River, Polk county. *Iowa*: Mentor, Bremer county; Putnam, Lafayette county; Sisley's Grove, Linn county; Whitesborough, Harrison county. *Kansas*: Cedar, Wabaunsee county; Mission Creek, Wabaunsee county; Sigel, Douglas county. *Nebraska*: Chicago, Douglas county. *Minnesota*: Fanby, Nicollet county; Waverly, Martin county. The following offices have been discontinued: *Illinois*: Barclay, Ogle county; Boynton, Tazewell county; Gilgal, Pike county; Vera, Fayette county; Zion Hill, Pope county. *Indiana*: Mount Pleasant, Martin county; Sprosst's, Sullivan county. *Wisconsin*: Ferryville, Crawford county. *Michigan*: Gilbert, Oakland county; Marr, Muskegon county. *Iowa*: Peck's, Keokuk county. *Kansas*: Mairestown, Shawnee county; Wauskara, Lyon county. The following changes have been made: *Illinois*, Barreville, McHenry county, has been changed to Nunda Station. *Indiana*: Carpenter's Creek, Jasper county, to Remington. *Kansas*: Riley Point, Davis county, to West Point. The following female Postmasters have been appointed: *Illinois*: Mrs. Mary A. Cowgill, Petersburg, Menard county; Mrs. Matilda Dusher, Wayland, Schuyler county. *Iowa*: Miss Mary Quinn, Algoquia, Butler county. *Indiana*: Mrs. C. M. Carr, Spring Creek, Cass county. *Minnesota*: Mrs. Jesnette Kennedy, Young America, Carver county. *Nebraska*: Mrs. Julia D. Gere, Table Rock, Pawnee county.

Michigan Senator.

The following is the vote in the two Houses of the Michigan Legislature for United States Senator:

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Z. Chandler	18	60	78
James F. Joy	11	34	45
A. Felch	2		2
H. G. Wells	1		1
S. L. Withey		1	1

Chandler over Joy, 33; Chandler over all, 29. Mr. Joy, whom most of the Democrats supported, has been a Republican until he failed to obtain the appointment of U. S. Supreme Judge.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET OFF CHARLESTON.—The blockading squadron off Charleston on the 23d ult. comprised about thirty vessels, all under steam. Some of them are new and part gunboats, and they are stationed along the entire outlet from Charleston, guarding every channel or inlet. Sixteen of them lay off Charleston, in the very sight of Sumter and the shore batteries. So complete now is the blockade it will be a very difficult matter for any craft, large or small, to enter the harbor day or night, as the strictest lookout is kept from every ship, and nothing, we think, can pass unobserved. The fleet is in charge of Capt. Gordon, of the frigate Powhatan, who is second in command. The health of the officers and crews of the various ships and gunboats is remarkably good. The weather at times is very cold and boisterous, the glass being down to zero; then it changes to very hot. The crews suffer some for the want of a better supply of fresh beef and vegetables than they now get.

SECESH CIVILIZATION.—A New Orleans correspondent writes to a New York paper as follows: "A most remarkable affair occurred recently in the former headquarters of Major General Butler. Capt. J. C. McClure, of Gen. Banks' staff, who had occasion to enter the office, found a rose lying upon one of the desks, and taking it up to smell its fragrance, he no sooner applied the rose to his nose than he fainted. It is supposed the rose contained a poisonous powder, which caused the insensibility. The flower has been secured, and will be analyzed by a skilful chemist.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—The Boston *Journal* says that Col. John Quincy Adams, of Gov. Andrew's staff, now in Washington, received a letter from his father, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England, on Tuesday, from which it appears that the relations of the Embassy with the Court of St. James are more cordial and pleasant now than at any time previously since Mr. Adams went to London.

END OF THE WORLD.—Prophecies are again current respecting the approaching end of the world. One reverend gentleman of the Millerite persuation predicts universal dissolution in 1867-68. Another seer names 17th of August, 1863, as the closing up of creation, adding that a world's convention will assemble at Cincinnati to "settle up the business of the past and arrange matters for the future."

TORY RUFFIANISM IN TROY.—While Wendell Phillips was lecturing in Troy, N. Y., before the Young Men's Association, thirty or forty Tory ruffians entered the Hall, and sought to break up the meeting. While resisting the gang, William Sage was struck with a slung shot and seriously injured.

GEN. TWIGGS' SWORD.—It is understood that the Military Committee of the Senate propose to give the sword presented to Gen. Twiggs by Congress to Gen. Butler; that given him by the State of Georgia to West Point Academy, and the one presented him by the city of Augusta to the Patent Office.

CONNECTICUT.—The Union State Convention met at New Haven on the 8th, and nominated Wm. A. Buckingham, the present Governor, for re-election. The rest of the present State occupants were also nominated. Gen. Pratt, long the Democratic leader in the State, made a strong speech.

BRAGG "A POOR PUP."—The Richmond papers complains that it is very difficult to get correct accounts of the Murfreesboro fight from Bragg. They come to the conclusion that "Bragg is not a good dog."

☞ It is reported that there are 410 officers, who are deserters from the army, and 7,800 absent without leave and otherwise, being about one-fourth of the entire number in the whole army.

☞ A vessel is being fitted out at Providence, R. I., to carry a load of vegetables to the army of the Potomac. The people of Providence are expected to freight the vessel.

☞ Parson Brownlow addressed an immense audience at Masonic Hall, Louisville, on the 9th inst. The audience, as the *Journal* says, was kept "in a roar of applause."

☞ Capt. St. Clair Morton, for distinguished gallantry at Murfreesboro, has been made a Brigadier General by President Lincoln.

☞ The Connecticut million loan was taken by Thomas W. Olcott of Albany and Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York.

CONSOLIDATION.—The Albany (N. Y.) *Statesman* and Albany *Standard* have been consolidated. The *Statesman*, by the consolidation, has lost its name.

☞ Brignoli, the well known tenor, is seriously ill in New York.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 10, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Democratic meeting was held to-night, at which S. S. Hayes of your city and U. F. Linder spoke. Mr. Hayes confined himself principally to the tariff question, making it the ground of an attack upon New England. The meeting was not large, and the enthusiasm not very great.

THE STATE ON THE BRINK OF REVOLUTION.

I solemnly warn the people of this State that they are on the brink of revolution. The secessionists are armed, prepared, and have their programme ready, while on the other hand the loyal men are totally unprepared. They rely upon the General Government, and while doing so rely upon a broken reed. Believe me when I tell you that old leading Democrats regard the matter as beyond their control. So one of the first men in that party in the State said to me a few days ago. He lamented the condition of affairs, but said he could do nothing.

The plan of the Democracy is as follows, and it was partly—only partly—discussed among individual members in the committee on resolutions for the Democratic meeting. But even that committee have not been made aware in full of the plans of the leaders. But to the plan:

A bill has been drawn up by three or four Democrats: Goudy, Merrick and Fuller, of Chicago, have had a hand in it. That bill takes the appointment of Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Superintendent of Arsenal, &c., from the Governor and vests it in three commissioners. So that the appointment of all the officers in the army, the equipment of troops, the arms, &c., are taken from the Governor, or in other words, the sword and purse—the Democrats already having the Legislature—and vested them in men, also denounce the Administration, and threaten to send an army to Washington to depose it by force! What will the loyal people of the State say to this? Will not this open their eyes? Or will they still continue that siren song of peace, and security, which has already distroyed the Republic?

If the Governor resists or puts forth his hand to arrest this outrage, he is to be criminally arrested and deposed!

In the meeting of the Democratic Committee to report resolutions to the late meeting, a resolution against secession offered by a Northern man, was voted down as I wrote you. The next day another meeting was called, the action of the night before reconsidered, and the resolution voted in. This was done as a blind. But it should deceive no one. It will not affect in the least the future action of the Democracy.

A day or two since a leading Union Democrat was asked why he had not gone in as a Union Democrat and got up a counter meeting to that of last Monday night. He replied that he could do nothing. That he would take his family to Canada immediately if he could afford to, for in less than ten days the streets of Springfield would be drenched in blood! This man has since made a speech in the secession Democratic meeting.

I tell the loyal people of the State that they are standing on a mine. A year ago I warned them of what was coming. To-day I again warn them. I hope I am not warning them in vain, but I fear the consequences of a want of a decided action on the part of the government. Our troops are away at the war, and our State is filled with traitors. They boast that at the tap of the drum a large number of troops from that part of the State south of Springfield will come to their aid. They boast that their officers and even their commander-in-chief is appointed. Dick Yates is to be struck at first. He is the "shining mark" at which the signal blow is to be aimed.

The Governor is by law Commander-in-Chief of the army of the State, but this bill will virtually place him in the power of a triumvirate of secessionists, who, carrying the sword and purse, have him and the entire people of the State completely at their mercy! Such a piece of usurpation as this, is without parallel in the history of constitutional government.

Chicago has the honor of the paternity of this bill. It is made in the interest of Jeff. Davis. It is intended to aid rebellion, to place our forces between two fires.

Let the people be prepared. Let them organize and prepare to resist this base, bloody and brutal attempt to drench the streets of our cities in blood, and sweep our villages and broad prairies with fire and sword.

In the House, to-day, a resolution calling for an armistice was offered, and excited scarcely any comment. Other resolutions of a revolutionary character were adopted. This is but the third skirmishing, however, that precedes a battle. But it indicates that which is to come.

With regard to the authority of the legislature to exercise the appointing power, I will quote from the constitution on the subject of the executive appointing power. The section will be found in article IV of the executive department:

SEC. 12. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (a majority of all the Senators concurring) appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for, and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

The meaning and intent of this is plain, and the reason obvious. It is to prevent corruption on the part of the assembly, and vest the appointing power, so far as it is not in the hands of the people, in the executive. Still the Senate palpably violated it yesterday by appointing Messrs. L. D. Erwin, W. W. Anderson, and Ezekiel Boyden, Commissioners to disburse aid to wounded soldiers.

DEMOCRATIC MILITIA ORGANIZATION FOR EGYPT.

The Democracy have also completed and perfected a militia organization. The main feature of this is that it will be composed of regiments drawn from that part of the State south of Springfield!

The excuse to be offered for having this militia raised and armed from the Southern part of the State, is that the people there want their borders protected from the enemy. But such regiments drawn almost exclusively from the Democratic party would be found very useful to coerce the people of the State into any Democratic programme of secession which might be proposed by the Democracy.

The mere fact that such schemes are in process of conception, is enough to warn the loyal people of the State that some plan of treason is being prepared.

THE CHICAGO CHARTER

Has not come down yet. It divides the city into sixteen wards, with thirty-two Aldermen. The wards, of course, are so cut up as to insure Democratic majorities. The Mayor is to hold for two years, and is to be ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Public Works and Police Commissioners. The charter not yet being here, I have been unable to give you the lines of the proposed wards. I will give you its main features when it is presented.

THE GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The great war Republican Union meeting of Friday night was one of the most magnificent and telling demonstrations that ever came off in this city, and I am rejoiced to say it has materially strengthened the hands of our friends. A procession was formed in front of the postoffice and marched to the State House. Even before the arrival of the procession in the hall almost every available space was filled, while hundreds were compelled to leave, being unable to find even standing room.

The speaker's stand was decorated with numerous flags, bearing evidences upon their folds of service in the field. There was the flag of the 48th regiment Illinois volunteers, on which was inscribed those names glorious in the history of the war and dear to every Illinois soldier, "Fort Henry," "Fort Donelson," "Shiloh," and "Corinth." There was also to be seen the tattered flag of the Springfield Zouave Grays, the glorious old Illinois 7th, riddled with balls at the hard fought battle of Pittsburg Landing, and the banner of the 14th Illinois infantry.

In front of the clerk's desk was displayed the flag of Co. A, Loomis Dragoons, 1st Illinois Cavalry, riddled, too, by the balls of the enemy as it waved over the gallant defenders of Lexington.

The sight of these national emblems, with the evidences they bore of the parricidal war now being waged by traitors against the government and its loyal defenders, produced a profound impression upon the audience.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. S. M. Cullom, who proposed the name of Hon. Vital Jarrot, of St. Clair county.

Mr. Jarrot, on taking the chair, referred briefly to the causes which had drawn that vast assemblage together, as follows:

When the nation is in the condition in which we find it at the present time; whilst the country is convulsed; whilst revolution is raging in the South; whilst the government is exerting its powers to subdue the rebellion, it is proper to meet and give expression to sentiments of loyalty; to encourage each other and pledge our support to the government; and, by our expressions of fidelity and undying devotion to the Union and Constitution, rebuke the treasonable utterances that have so recently been made in this House. Let us at all times and in all places rebuke the treason that now seeks our national life. There are those who are in sympathy with that rebellion that seeks our destruction; but I am happy to know that the masses are true and loyal. This demonstration, of itself, is a rebuke to the treason preachers in our midst, and will do credit to our State.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over this meeting.

Messrs. D. L. Phillips and Charles S. Zane were appointed Secretaries; and Hon. C. H. Moore, Col. J. S. Post and C—— appointed Vice Presidents.

In answer to loud and repeated calls, Hon. S. W. Moulton addressed the meeting. During the progress of Mr. Moulton's speech, a procession, headed by the "National Cornet Band," and bearing a number of transparencies, entered the hall. Some of the mottoes upon the transparencies were as follows:

THE UNION SHALL BE PRESERVED.

THE PRESIDENT MUST BE SUSTAINED.

OUR HEARTS ARE WITH OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS; GOD BLESS THEM.

WE WILL STAND BY GOV. YATES TO THE DEATH.

DOWN WITH THE TRAITORS EVERYWHERE.

THE BRAVE DEFENDERS OF THE UNION.

OUR GOVERNMENT AT ALL HAZARDS.

The appearance of the procession and devices borne by it were the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. As the audience caught sight of the motto referring to Governor Yates, by one common impulse there went up three hearty cheers for the patriotic Governor of Illinois.

Mr. Moulton was followed by Hon. John Dougherty of Union county, Gen. Oglesby, Hon. Jackson Grimshaw of Quincy, Hon. F. A. Eastman of Chicago, and Mr. Miller of this city.

The speech of General Oglesby was the great feature of the evening. It was one of the most brilliant oratorical efforts I ever listened to. The wounded, battle-scarred veteran, fresh from the field of glory, living picture of a true Union loving soldier, who had suffered all for his country, stood there appealing with an eloquence that spoke from the heart to the people to stand by the old flag hung up behind the speaker, and those stars and stripes were like a halo of glory around his head. I will not attempt to give a sketch of his speech, suffice it to say he sustained the Union, he sustained the proclamation fully, and announced that as far as he knew the army fully sustained it.

After Mr. Miller had concluded there were loud calls for Mr. Weldon and Mr. Bunn. The evening was already far advanced, and Mr. Weldon, on taking the stand, announced that he simply did so to offer the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The maintenance of the American Union and the preservation of constitutional liberty, as recognized and exemplified by the Federal Constitution, are now seriously threatened by armed rebellion in the field, and by insidious and dangerous attempts on the part of disloyal persons in States patriotic in their attachment to the Government in the suppression of the rebellion; be it therefore

Resolved, That, as loyal citizens, we will sustain the government in all necessary means to put a speedy end to the existing rebellion, and to establish the just authority of the government on a secure and firm basis, and that we reprobate and denounce all disloyal language and acts derogatory of the government.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to prepare a series of resolutions touching the present political condition of the country, and that such committee report to an adjourned meeting to be held in this hall on Thursday evening next.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and with a shout of enthusiasm.

Mr. Weldon then moved the appointment of a committee of seven to report a series of resolutions at an adjourned meeting on next Thursday evening, the 15th inst. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee, viz: Hons. Jackson Grimshaw, J. C. Conkling, Wm. Butler, Lawrence Weldon, E. M. Haines, Joseph B. Underwood and Geo. W. Gage.

The following was offered by Hon. J. C. Conkling:

Resolved, That the volunteer officers and soldiers of Illinois, by their valor upon the battle field, have won imperishable renown; have emblazoned the name of Illinois upon the page of history in characters of ever living light and glory, and their heroism will ever be remembered in the affections of a grateful people.

In the midst of the proceedings an alarm of fire was raised. The principal block in the city, directly opposite the State House, was found to be on fire. But the people would not stir. Scarcely a man left the hall. Shouts of "let it burn," "let it burn," answered the shouts of fire raised outside.

During the meeting cheer after cheer went up for the Union, the Constitution, our brave soldiers in the field, Gen. Oglesby, the President, and Gov. Yates, as the audience adjourned. Thus separated one of the largest, most earnest and enthusiastic assemblies ever gathered together in the capitol of the State.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

There was nothing of importance transacted to-day. The House adjourned after the reading of the minutes. The Senate adjourned on Friday till Monday.

UNITED STATES SENATOR—NOMINATION OF GOV. YATES BY REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans assembled in caucus today, and unanimously nominated Gov. Yates for Senator. ZETA.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Porter Court Martial—The Town Full of Rumors—The President Besieged—Cotton Operations in the Army—Sherman Removed.

[Telegraphic Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1863.

Fitz John Porter's Court Martial closed its labors last Saturday evening, after having protracted its last session from 10 in the morning till after 6 at night. After Porter had concluded his defense, the court consulted a short time, and agreed upon their verdict, which was then signed and sealed with the proceedings of the court, and promptly sent up to the President. It is supposed that he will make the result public.

Meantime speculation is rife. The current of belief on the streets is towards Porter's acquittal. There are, however, some grave reasons for doubting this; and while it is obviously impossible for any one to state definitely what the result is, enough is nevertheless known to warrant the opinion that if Pope's charges are not sustained in their full scope, and to the extent of subjecting Porter to the penalty of death, the latter officer will at any rate be far from coming out with an untarnished reputation. Porter's speech in his own defense before the court martial recited his services at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and elsewhere in Mexico, his service in removing the regulars from Texas in 1861, and in the Peninsular campaign under McClellan, and introduced a very remarkable letter from McClellan, in which he recommended Porter for Brevet Major Generalship in the regular army for services at Gaines' Mills and Malvern Hill. McClellan's praise of Porter is so extravagant as to cause considerable heart-burning among the other general officers, whose services were at least equally brilliant, but who received no such encomiums from their commander. Porter then reviewed the evidence concerning the Virginia campaign, and though making no attempt to impeach Pope's testimony directly, sought to show that his conduct had been all that could be required throughout.

In regard to the charge of his being a traitor to his country, he said if it had not assumed so solemn a form it would have been received everywhere, where his conduct is known, as ridiculously false; or a creation of a distempered brain.

Secretary Chase is expected to be absent about a week. His friends say his visit to New York is dictated more by a desire to gain a respite of a week or two from his work here, than by any special business, either with bankers or anybody else. His health had been quite bad for some weeks, and a little rest had become a necessity.

Murdoch, the tragedian, gave a series of patriotic readings on Saturday night in the Senate chamber, to a crowded audience. The President and a brilliant audience of eminent statesmen and politicians were present.

The town is full of rumors to-night that we have lost Galveston and its garrison, and that Rosecrans is retreating on Nashville. The former gains some credence, the latter none.

The President has been fairly besieged today by Congressmen dissatisfied with the prospect of affairs, and urging such remedies as each had to offer. The net result of their labors is not very formidable.

Cotton buying troubles in the Southwest continues. Complaints are made that soldiers begin to think they are only put there to enable their officers to grow rich in cotton speculations. The Government has been contemplating taking this whole matter into its own hands for some time, but the difficulty of managing so extensive a business as yet deters it from the undertaking.

The adjournment of the Porter court martial liberates a large number of general officers for other duty. First to resume active service will probable be Major General Hunter and Brig. General Garfield, who are expected to sail for South Carolina as soon as they can receive their final instructions from the War Department, probably to-morrow afternoon. Hunter takes his wife with him. Probabilities seem to point more and more to a verdict against Porter. It is known that the Court was remarkably unanimous in rehearing its verdict, and that but a short time was spent in arriving at the conclusion after the defence was closed.

Congress has not yet made provision for a large number of new general officers required by late enlargement of the army, till it does by repealing the law now limiting the number fo Brigadier Generals to two hundred and Major Generals to fifty. Few, if any of the numerous appointments recently made will be sent into the Senate.

It is known that Sherman has been removed and McClernand substituted in his place, but no reasons for the change have transpired.

OUR WISCONSIN LETTER.

Wisconsin Losses at Murfreesboro—Col. Murphy—Legislative and Banking Items.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9, 1863.

We are waiting with some anxiety for details of the past taken, and the losses suffered by our Wisconsin regiments at Murfreesboro and Vicksburg, in the severe contest before both of which our State is represented: At Murfreesboro the latest advices are that the 22d regiment was not engaged as supposed, and that the 1st also was probably not present. The 24th regiment, under Col. Larrabee, ex-Congressman, suffered severely. The first report was that 250 were killed, wounded and missing. The loss is now stated at thirty killed, about sixty wounded, and 100 prisoners. We get no figures as yet from the 15th regiment, and the regular press dispatches indicate that it suffered severely. Its Lieut. Col., David McKee, was one of the bravest and most patriotic men who have fallen in this war. He was a Captain in the 2d Wisconsin regiment, and thence was promoted last spring to the rank in the 15th which he held at his death. He distinguished himself at the first Bull Run battle, and in the ensuing autumn narrowly escaped death from typhoid fever, only to fall now on the field of strife while yet in the prime of life. He was a native of Kentucky, but had resided nearly all his life in the southwestern part of this State. He had been both a member and a Clerk of the Assembly. He was formerly a Democrat, but seeing and hating the tendencies of that party, left its ranks before the election of Mr. Lincoln. He went into this war with his whole soul.

The 15th regiment is in the brigade of Col. Carlin, of your State. It deserves the credit given to the 101st Ohio, of the same brigade, of charging on and capturing cannon from the rebels on one of the first days of Rosecrans' forward movement from Nashville. The gun, (a six pounder taken from us at Shiloh) was captured by the 15th Wisconsin, by a bayonet charge, without giving the rebels time to spike or otherwise injure it, and Col. Heg was the first man at the gun.

Whoever of our brave boys in Tennessee need succor, we rejoice that, by the provision of our Legislature and the thoughtful care of our Governor, it has been by this time extended to them through a delegation of some of our best surgeons and gentlemen going as nurses, under the direction of Surgeon General Wolcott. The Chamber of Commerce and Ladies' aid Society, of Milwaukee, where most of the 24th regiment was raised, supplied them with a large amount of sanitary stores. Our 22d regiment, and perhaps others are at Vicksburg, but we hear nothing from them yet.

There is a good deal of discussion about Col. Murphy's surrender of Holly Springs. He is the first officer in the war who has brought disgrace on the name of Wisconsin, and there is reluctance to think he deserves all the censure cast on him, as he has been much esteemed. At all events, it does not appear that Gen. Grant is free from blame. It is a little singular that all the semi-loyal papers defend Murphy.

Considerable activity is manifested in the competition for the offices of the legislature, which meets next Wednesday. The list of members is not yet officially made out, but will be out shortly. The *Times'* correspondent at Milwaukee intimates that there is a nigger in the fence, because no announcement has been made by the State canvassers of the bearing of the soldiers' votes on the members elected by the home vote. There are two good reasons why: one that it is not the practice to make such announcement till the legislature meets, and the other that the final returns have not yet all been received.

The monthly statement of the condition of our banks, has just been published by Controller Ramsey. There are sixty-eight banks, whose circulation is now current, and whose issues, at the prices of stocks on December 1st, range in value from par to 165 cents on the dollar. There are fourteen banks with $5,904 circulation wound up, and their bills redeemed in gold at par; eleven with $34,562 circulation, redeemed at par with treasury notes; twenty-two with $23,354 circulation, redeemed in coin at from fifty-one to eighty-four cents on the dollar; fifteen with $34,801 circulation, redeemed in treasury notes at from sixty to ninety-five cents on the dollar. During the last month Wisconsin stocks have been decreased $1,000, and Michigan $9,000, while United States stocks have increased $85,000. The circulation has been increased during the month $64,307. The total present circulation is $2,528,193. Of the securities, $1,386,500 are Wisconsin six per cent bonds, $552,250 United States bonds, and only $117,000 Southern bonds, of which $76,000 are on Missouri.

We were not much pleased with a dose of Train oil here last night.

The local taxation per scholar, of teachers' wages, is $2.33, not $3.33, as I said in my last letter.

Yours, PHILOS.

FROM HELENA.

All the Lower Rivers Rising—General Gorman's Operations—The Policy in Regard to Contrabands.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 3, 1863.

Matters at this place are quiet. Last night a terrific wind-storm raged, and to-day the rain is coming down in torrents. The river is rising rapidly—a good omen. The Arkansas and White Rivers have already a good stage of water, and the present rain must open the Yazoo to our boats, to its headwaters. The St. Francis River is also at such a hight that supplies can be sent up it to within easy reach of our forces below Pilot Knob.

Gen. Gorman, the present commander here, keeps the guerillas in this vicinity stirred up well by frequent expeditions, but thus far they have not only managed to elude our forces but have made several successful dashes on our pickets. The cavalry at this post is made up of splendid material, but has become much demoralized from the use it has been put to, escorting cotton buyers and doing picket duty on roads constantly traveled by the most arrant rebels with papers from headquarters permitting them to pass at all times. At the dash on our chain guard a few mornings since, several of the rebels were recognized as persons who had passed the same guard only the evening before with the inevitable pass from headquarters. When Gen. Gorman came here, guards to keep off our foraging parties were stationed at the houses of the wealthy citizens for twelve miles out, and at the houses of some those who were the most blatant secessionists, such as Craig and Turner, the guards were from the body guard of the General commanding. This has now been corrected. One thing that was regarded by the army as commendable, or at least, unexceptionable in Gen. Curtis, was his granting free papers to those negroes that had been employed in the rebel service with the consent of their owners. As the fortifications at Forts Pillow and Randolph were mainly constructed by slaves from this point, Gen. Curtis had a great work on his hands, and over a thousand slaves were manumitted, many of whom had families. When Gen. Curtis left here, a policy was adopted of returning the negroes to the masters, and not even excepting those who had been freed by Gen. Curtis. Gen. Carr put a stop to this during his brief command, and also assured Gen. Holmes, who impudently demanded if we were arming negroes—a thing which he was then doing himself—that whatever the orders of the President were, he should obey them; but when the last change was made here, the old proslavery rule was again in full sway, and every citizen within twenty miles, unless he was a poor man, had a safeguard for his property and a pass for himself good for from "one week" up to "at all times" in his pocket. The policy of distressing loyal poor men, and letting rich traitors go unharmed, is, I trust, now played out. J. W. J.

ST. PAUL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Governor's Message.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 7, 1863.

Governor Ramsey delivered his annual message before the two houses of the Legislature in joint convention to-day at 12 m.

The Governor congratulates the Representatives and people upon the continued prosperity of the State, notwithstanding the atrocities of the Indian war, and the fact that a million of armed men are in the service of the Federal government, in defense of the life of the nation.

The agricultural interests of the State have kept up with progress of former years. The credit of the State has been maintained in the money market; the eight per cent. bonds having repeatedly sold at from 104 to 105 per cent., and the $100,000 loan authorized by the act of September 22, 1862, having been negotiated at less than seven per cent. interest. This loan, contracted to meet the expenditures growing out of the Indian war will doubtless be provided for by the general government.

The Governor presents a brief *resumé* of the financial condition of the State, and suggests measures to reduce the rate of taxation, heretofore onerous in some parts of the State, to the lowest limits compatible with adequate provision for the current expenses of the government.

The amount of taxes paid during the last year, as stated by the Treasurer, notwithstanding the disordered condition of the country, is greater by some $30,000 than during that of the two former years.

One of the unfortunate results of the Sioux Indian war, is, that thousands of the frontier people have been dependent upon public and private charity for support. To relieve their necessities, $25,000 were appropriated by the State at the extra session of the Legislature, to which has been added the generous donations of the people of Eastern cities, amounting to more than $5,000. The report of Chief Commissioner Berkey will show how this sum has been expended. 8,231 refugees were aided during the month of September; 323 in October, and 544 in November.

The commissioners estimate that about 500 will require support during the winter, and that about 100 more will need occasional assistance.

The Governor then passes the consideration of the expenses incurred by the State in the prosecution of the Indian war, an approximate estimate being $200,000; and expresses the hope that an early appropriation will be made by Congress to meet it, and thus relieve the State of embarrassment.

The accounts and vouchers approved by the Board of Auditors, and of War Claims, will, as soon as possible, be sent to Washington, and it is hoped that an appropriation will be made for the payment of them.

The Governor recommends an amendment or modification of the act passed at the extra session, in regard to the appointment of commissioners to obtain statistical information concerning the persons killed, and the property destroyed by the Indians.

The Governor regrets that the questions long pending between the State and national governments relative to pre-emptions upon school lands, have been determined adversely to the position maintained by the Attorney General. To the great public interests involved in the preservation of the school fund, the result cannot be otherwise than disastrous. The decision is likely to open the door to a system of frauds that will menace the entire public domain, and the Governor recommends that the case be taken by a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

On the subject of Public Instruction the Governor refers to his former recorded opinions, and suggests laconically, and perhaps somewhat satirically, that the cheapest system is not always the most economical, and that the efficiency of any system not radically defective, depends upon its permanence.

An attempt has been made, since the last session of the Legislature by the Regents of the University, to liquidate the indebtedness of the institution, by offering its endowment lands to the creditors, with only partial success. It is hoped that all the creditors may be persuaded to accept the equitable proposals made to them.

The Governor then adverts to the provision made for the insane, in the Iowa Asylum; the preservation of the proceeds of the public lands in the guardianship of the State; the banks of circulation in the State; the reports of the Warden and Inspectors of the State Prison at Stillwater; the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, and the general railroad system of Minnesota—the reason of so much legislation and angry discussion; although beginning to move to the consummation its friends so long predicted of it.

The Governor calls attention to the increasing importance of the military department of the State Government; and exults in view of the fact, that the State which, in 1850, had a population of only 5,000, has been able, within a few months, to furnish the Federal Government with an army of 12,000 men; while, at the same time, she, unaided, crushed out the most formidable Indian uprising known in history.

Reference is then made to the Sioux war, the rescue of the captives, the chastisement of the savages, and the absolute necessity of their removal beyond our borders. The occurrences of the last few months have taught our people new demands, and the authorities of the State and nation new theories of Indian treatment and government.

The Governor in discussing the question in relation to the proper disposition of the 300 condemned Indians, raises a new question in regard to the relation of the State and National authorities.

On the first rumor of the Indian raid, the State militia were sent to the rescue of the endangered settlements. A commander was appointed by State authority, and the State found herself engaged in an expensive war. This commander, holding his commission under the great seal of the State, captures these savages, and institutes a tribunal by which they were tried and convicted. If, then, the sovereign power of engaging in war was in the State, can the means by which war is successfully prosecuted be denied her? May she raise armies and take prisoners, and shall she not dispose of those prisoners when taken?

These grave questions are submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, trusting that while avoiding all collision with the Federal Government, such action may be taken as will vindicate and sustain the rights and dignity of the State.

A brief reference to the progress of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and to the proclamation of the President, closes the long but statesmanlike message of the Governor. By the proclamation the shackles have fallen from the limbs of every slave. The sun in his course shines to-day, we may almost say, upon no American bondman. For the first time in the history of the American Republic, we are indeed, as we long have been in name, a nation of freemen.

The message, of which I have given a brief abstract, will be published to-morrow morning, filling nine or ten columns of the St. Paul papers. VEDDER.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Col. Lee's Operations—Information from the Enemy—Another Scare—Interesting Correspondence.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MOSCOW, Jan. 2, 1863.

The 2d brigade of the cavalry division, commanded by Col. Lee, reached Moscow late last evening, without accident or incident worthy of special mention.

On our way hither we captured a deserter from Dolson's battalion of Confederate cavalry, but learned nothing of material importance from him.

The particular duty required of his brigade is to clear the country bordering upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, of the numerous guerilla bands, or partisan rangers, posted in the swamps between the branches of the Hatchie. It is a difficult duty, and a perplexing one, but if Col. Lee can be allowed to conduct the campaign in his own way, I have no doubt that the work will be well and thoroughly accomplished.

A clerk in the Commissary Department of Buckland's brigade was captured Monday morning while on a foraging expedition, taken to Summerville, twenty miles north of here, and paroled. He brings considerable important information concerning the rebel position and force, which will be likely to be of use to us in conducting the campaign. The main point is that there is a force of five or six hundred men encamped in a swamp three miles north of Summerville, of which squads of twenty-five or thirty are sent out daily to pick up stragglers and make hostile demonstrations upon parties working upon the railroad.

These parties are numerous, and the road will doubtless be completed to Memphis in the course of three days—if the rangers can be kept quiet.

Yesterday the telegraph was down again between Bolivar and Jackson, and, as a consequence, there was a big scare at Grand Junction and Talmadge. At the former place Lieut. Col. McDermott withdrew his forces into the fort and prepared to defend. The troops at Lagrange were drawn up in line in front of the depot and stacked their arms, and held themselves in readiness to repel the attack. Nothing came of it however.

The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:

MOSCOW, Jan. 1, 1863.

To Brig. Gen. C. S. Hamilton:

The 7th Kansas and 4th Missouri are in camp six miles from here. I have two companies at Moscow. The remainder will be here at 8 o'clock in the morning—in all about men. I have received your note of today. Gen. McArthur informs me that Richardson has a rebel force of six or eight hundred some twenty miles from here, in the direction of Sommerville. If we are to "clean out" this country, I suggest that all *mills* that can supply them with meal, and all corn they can use, be burned. You know best whether the houses of their leaders should share the same fate. If I make a descent, they will *not continue to infest the country*. I await any further orders you may see fit to give me.

Yours Respectfully, A. L. LEE,
Col. Com'd'g Cavalry.

ANSWER.

LAGRANGE, Jan. 1, 1863.

To Col. A. L. Lee:

I will send you instructions in the morning. I think as you do about the "cleaning out."

C. S. HAMILTON, Brig. Gen.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following is a list of the names of soldiers who have died in general hospitals in Louisville during the week ending January 9, 1863:

James H. Shepherd, F, 21st Michigan.
Wm. Nodlin, I, 101st Indiana.
E. Eddington, E, 27th Iowa.
Ebenezer McDonald, 27th Iowa.
Jackson Bradley, B, 27th Indiana.
John Hoffman, C, 123d Illinois.
Wm. Rawson, D, 86th Illinois.
Huller Anthon, I, 77th Illinois.
Conrad Roberts, A, 125d Illinois.
Burgess Harp, K, 81st Indiana.
Louis Murrill, C, 21st Iowa.
G. A. Alexander, C, 10th Wisconsin.
Walter Rice, G, 21st Michigan.
Robert Gooden, H, 86th Indiana.
Jas. W. Martin, H, 68th Illinois.
Wm. Kibbey, A, 21st Michigan.
Ambrose McDonald, G, 22th Iowa.
W. Brown, F, 84th Illinois.
G. C. Easton, H, 101st Indiana.
J. R. Davidson, E, 88th Illinois.
John Lane, H, 80th Indiana.
J. W. Brown, 79th Indiana.
Wm. Richardson, H, 80th Indiana.

AN ENGLISH OPINION OF SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.—The Toronto *Leader*, the secesh organ in Canada, has the following opinion of Gov. Seymour's message:

"THE WHOLE BEARING OF THE MESSAGE, SO FAR AS WE CAN JUDGE FROM WHAT WE HAVE RECEIVED OF IT, IS TOWARDS A COMPROMISE WITH THE SOUTH, AND, FAILING IN THIS, AN ABANDONMENT OF THE WAR."

☞ Rev. S. J. Mountain, Bishop of Quebec, is dead. His age was seventy-four.

PLOWING.—We understand that several farmers about Kalamazoo have been taking advantage of the fine weather that has prevailed for several days to plow their lands. The soil was in excellent condition, and an immense amount of work was accomplished. The average temperature, as indicated by the thermometer, evinces the fact that this winter thus far has been the mildest known here for more than a quarter of a century.—*Kalamazoo Gazette, Jan. 9.*

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BARGAINS IN

COLLARS AND EMBROIDERIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

RICH REAL LACES,

ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS,

SUPERB DRESS GOODS,

NEW FURNISHING GOODS,

and an unlimited variety of goods for Holiday Gifts, just received by

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 LAKE ST.

DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, that on the 6th of January an Annual Dividend of

TWENTY PER CENT

Was declared and will be paid on demand at their office, corner of Canal and Washington streets.

P. W. GATES, President.

BOARD OF TRADE.

NOTICE.

Inspection or Grain Tickets, issued by the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, will be redeemed at the office of the Secretary of the Board, when presented in sums of not less than one dollar.

By order of the Board. SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Chicago, December 29th, 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that arrangements have been made by which the "Hyde Park Train" will not be discontinued on the first inst. After that date the train will be run under new regulations, and new rates of fare will be adopted. For information, apply at the office of the General Passenger Agent, Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

TO WOOD DEALERS.—A fine lot of

HICKORY, BEACH AND MAPLE WOOD,

For sale in lots of fifty cords and upwards, on terms to suit the trade. Apply at 122 South Water street.

THE PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER

At "DALTON'S",

71 LAKE STREET.

REDLICH'S VIOLET COPYING FLUID gives several distinct and clear impressions, flows more freely than any other Copying Ink, does not settle, and will copy several weeks and months after writing.

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS.

Trade supplied at 45 Green Bay street, or Post Office Box 1864, Chicago.

KEROSENE OIL

IS GOING DOWN.

In view thereof,

JAMES J. GRIFFIN,

Southwest Corner Randolph and State Streets,

Manufacturer of, and dealer in, Kerosene Goods of all kinds, will sell, for the next thirty days at prices 25 per cent. lower than ever offered in this market. His stock comprises every style of

LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Now in use. A liberal discount made to the Trade, either in city or country. P. O. Box 24, Chicago, Ill.

78 LAKE STREET.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will find in our second large stock of

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,

SKIRTS AND CORSETS,

Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ruchings, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a complete assortment

NOTIONS.

Our stock is inviting and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE FOR NET CASH.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

GROCERIES.

16 & 18 STATE STREET.

C. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES.

Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

1000 BALMORAL SKIRTS

Of the best styles in market

JUST OPENING AT

STRYKER & CO.'s,

141 Lake Street.

500 CLOAKS

Of our own manufacture, comprising the new styles of Plush and Fur Beavers.

500 Wool Blankets

Of the best manufacture and at low prices.

100 Dozen Wool Hoods, Sontags,

NUBIAS, SCARFS AND COMFORTERS,

All seasonable goods.

SHAWLS.

A large assortment now opening of all kinds and sizes. We are now receiving a very large stock of CLOTHS, consisting of every description.

OVER-COATINGS, PLUSH, FUR AND SPANGLED BEAVER CLOTHS,

Cloaking Cloths and material in great variety.

Gloves and Hosiery, of every kinds,

HOOP SKIRTS AT ALL PRICES,

Ladies and Gents Under Garments, a fine assortment.

DRESS GOODS,

Embroideries, Lace Setts, Cambric Setts, Point Lace, Collars, Valenciennes, Lace Collars, Alexander Kids, Prints, Sheetings and Table Linens.

All of which we are now offering at as low prices as can be found elsewhere. Call and examine before making purchases.

STRYKER & CO.,

141 LAKE STREET.

GROCERIES.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,

75 South Water street, Chicago,

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of

GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE,

EMBRACING

Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Dried Fruit,

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.

We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.
No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.

Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

SUTLER'S GOODS,

WINTER GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

CASSIMERES,

HOODS,

NUBIAS,

SONTAGS,

And the most extensive and attractive Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

AT WHOLESALE IN CHICAGO.

☞ Orders accompanied with money or references, secure our best attention

BOWEN BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

CLOTH HOUSE.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

34 & 36 Lake street,

Have now in store the largest stock of

COTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

SATINETS,

Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,

And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for

OFFICER'S UNIFORMS.

Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.

78 LAKE STREET.

WE OFFER

GREAT BARGAINS IN

HAND MADE WORSTED GOODS,

viz:

SKATING CAPS, HOODS,

Nubias, Sontags, Sleeves, Shaws, Capes,

CARRIAGE BLANKETS, &c., &c.

And solicit a call of all who wish to purchase any articles in that department.

GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 Lake street.

NE PLUS ULTRA

SKATES.

The DeBrame's Patent Skate.

No. Straps. No Clasps. No Pain. They are used by all professional Skaters in the country. Also,

CENTRAL PARK FAVORITE,

English Ladies', Novelty Ladies', Parlor Skates, &c. Just received and for sale by

JOHN B. IDESON & CO.,
111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

SKATING PARKS NOW OPEN

FOR THE SEASON.

If You want Skates go to

BARNUM BROS, 138 Lake St,

and see the

SHELL GROOVE SKATE,

NORTHWEST SKATE,

Boston Rocker Skate

WHITE BUFFALO SKATE,

And all other patterns now in use.

BARNUM BROS.,

No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes which we have now in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Pegged Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to offer to CASH and prompt paying trade, at Boston and New York jobbing prices.

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!—On receipt of thirty cents we will send you by mail

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING,

eighteen by twenty-two inches in size, together with instructions that will furnish you a pleasant and remunerative employment during the winter, and open the way to future business. The business is one which will be of service to you professionally, by making you known and putting you in the way of

Obtaining Much Valuable Information.

We wish to deal principally with Teachers. Address KELLOGG, SMITH & CO., Post Office Box 1987, Chicago, Illinois.

GREAT IMPORTANCE TO MERCHANTS.—You can buy, at Schall's Hosiery Store, 29 Randolph street, the very best of Imported Zephyr Knit and Woven Comforters, Scarfs, Sontags, Jackets, Hoods, Sleeves, Nubias, &c., &c., at less than cost. Shall only remain here until Tuesday, Jan. 13th.

JOHN W. GOETZ.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Drugs and Chemicals,

146 LAKE STREET, Chicago,

Also, deal largely in

PAINTS, OILS,

Window Glass,

Glassware

BURNING OILS,

KEROSENE,

Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturer's Goods, &c.,

WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO WESTERN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
R. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE—We have appointed

Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co.,

Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them

AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES,

FREIGHT ADDED.

A. M. BININGER & Co.

New York, Oct. 1, 1862.

We have for sale at New York prices, freight added

[illegible] cases Bininger's London Dock Gin.
[illegible] cases Bininger's Old Tom Gin.
[illegible] cases Bininger's genuine Wines, pts. and qts.
[illegible] cases Bininger's genuine Cognac Brandy, vintage
[illegible] cases Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon.
[illegible] cases Bininger's Old Times Rye.
100 cases Bininger's Wheat Tonic.
100 cases Bininger's Wine Bitters.
100 cases Bininger's Apple Cordial.
[illegible] cases Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy.
[illegible] cases Blackberry Wine.
[illegible] cases California Wines.
[illegible] cases Piper's Heidsick Champaigne.
[illegible] cases Curacoa.
[illegible] doz. Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial.
[illegible] doz. Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs.
[illegible] doz. London Porter.
[illegible] doz. Absinthe.
[illegible] casks French Brandy.
[illegible] pipes Holland Gin. (favorite brands)
[illegible] brls. Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky.
[illegible] brls. Old Maryland Rye Whisky.
[illegible] brls. Dan'l Lawrence Rum, 1858.
[illegible] brls. New Jersey Apple Brandy.
[illegible] brls Cherry Brandy.
10 puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky.
[illegible] puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum.
75 packages Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.

All of the above goods are of the

MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,

Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure.

HOYT, PIERCE & CO.,

147 South Water Street, Chicago

P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock.

NOVEMBER, 1862.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO BUYERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,

&c., &c., &c.

We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West, all of which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT MARKET VALUE.

We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS and GAUNTLETTS, LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GOODS; and 1000 dozen NUTRIA, OTTER and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.

ORDERS

Will always receive prompt and careful attention.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 Lake street, Chicago.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON

STOVE POLISH,

Is the best article ever produced for the purpose Manufactured only by

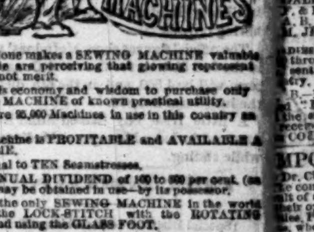
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.

And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,

JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO.,

13 South South Wells street, Chicago.

☞ Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

There are 95,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,

General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.

136 Lake street, Chicago.

☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, DOUBLE KNOT and KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply done by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be worked where quiet is necessary.

THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches in each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.
Post Office Box 3162.
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINE.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER A

Family Sewing Machine,

With all the new improvements.

Is the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This machine will sew anything—from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat. It can

Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt,

And has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. It is so simple in structure that a child can learn to use it, and having no liability to get out of order, it is ever ready to do its work.

To the poor workwoman who has to sew for her daily bread, the Family Sewing Machine will prove a treasure. No Vestmaker or Dressmaker can do without it.

I. M. SINGER & CO.
Chicago Office, 85 Clark street.

Local Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

THE ORIGINAL

HOWE

SEWING MACHINES.

Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.

Signal reward to the great American Inventor—the Premiums taken by the Howe Sewing Machine at the International World's Fair this season in London, England, where the

HOWE MACHINE

Took the Imperial Gold Medal as the first highest Premium for excellency of Machine; also four other Gold Medals as First Premiums for the four different grades of work; also four Honorable Mentions for good work comprising the only Premiums given, either for excellency or for work. Thus the Original Howe Sewing Machine, from which all others derive their vitality, has established itself by taking five Gold Medals and six, and four Honorable Mentions at the great World's Fair, where all of the leading Sewing Machines, both in this country and Europe, were on trial, as the best Sewing Machine in the world.

☞ Agents wanted in the Western and Northwestern States.

Circulars, containing full descriptions of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail.

Address J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 65 Lake street, Chicago.

L. CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, of all stitches, at 139 Lake street. Wilcox & Gibbs' Twisted Loop Stitch; Taggart & Farr Double Lock Stitch; Empire Shuttle Lock Stitch—the simplest, best, fastest and most perfect to be found. Also, Barnum's Self Sewer. Machine Supplies, &c.

L. CORNELL & CO.
Box 81, Chicago, Ill.

THE PUTNAM

Clothes Wringer,

At DALTON'S, 71 Lake street.

Special Notices.

CARD.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER,

OF NEW YORK.

Physicians for Affections of the Throat and Lungs

Take this method of informing their patients, and all who are desirous of consulting them, that they have opened an office in Chicago, for a few weeks. They do so in compliance with the wishes of many in this section of the country who have the advantage of ... treatment. ... Asthma, or any affection of the Throat ... Consultations from 10 o'clock a.m. ... Sherman House, ... Broadway.

A CARD.

Deafness and Blindness.

DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Graduate, 124 Randolph street, near the ... CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Dr. U. has devoted his professional life to Ophthalmic and Aural Medicine and Surgery, and ... the different modes of treatment used ... and cure of these affections in all the Ophthalmic and Aural Hospitals and Infirmaries of Europe ... Cross Eye, Entropium, ... Artificial Eyes and Ear-Drums inserted ...

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

A handsome head of hair is a crown of glory ... proper care and culture it will last as a pleasure ... to be discovered that will ... FOR THE HAIR. It is stimulating, oily ... the roots, barks and herbs ... CURES THE SCALP, AND CAUSE THE HAIR TO ...

For sale by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street, Agents for Chicago.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The best in the world.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and invigorates the hair for life.

GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR

instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

THE GOOD SAMARITAN

positively cures Consumption, and all diseases ... Advice free. Delay is dangerous ... Office and Laboratory ... Chicago. Post Office Box ...

DR. PEABODY.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,

A sure cure for

Catarrh or Cold in the Head.

... easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and ... the first we prevent the latter. ... The symptoms of Catarrh, as they generally appear ... The aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY ... symptoms can be effectually removed. Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for a month, with full and clear directions, sent by ...

Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up Stairs.)

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 4381, Chicago, Ill.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills

FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions of the "monthly periods" from whatever cause," and always successful as a preventative. ... the only sure and reliable medicine ever known ... Married Ladies" will be particular in observing ... of the directions. The ingredients of the Pills ... made known to every agent; and they will inform ... the Pills are perfectly harmless, and will do all ... intended for them.

Price, $1.00 per Box.

Sold in Chicago by "General Wholesale Agents,"

LORD & SMITH, ... street.
H. SCOVIL, ... dolph street.
W. D. HARRIS, 87 South Water street.
FULLER & FINCH, 24 and 26 Market street.
... 28 North Clark street.
DALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph street.
J. & H. M. HOOKER, 56 West Randolph street.
A. B. PATCHEN, 186 West Lake street.
L. JEROME, corner of Clark and Adams street.

Ladies! By sending $1.00 to either of the "above agents" through the Chicago "Post Office" can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, "free of postage."

N. B.—LADIES! Be very particular. Buy nothing but "Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you see the signature of S. D. Howe on each box, which has recently been added, on account of the Pills having been COUNTERFEITED.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

... the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the Price One Dollar each Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agents ... Sold by Druggists generally.

☞ Sold in Chicago at manufacturer's price by LORD & SMITH.

Military Goods.

MILITARY GOODS.—Swords,

BELTS, SASHES, CANTEENS,

Smith & Wesson's, Moore's, Colt's, Prescott's and other REVOLVERS, and all articles in the Military Line, at lowest prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at GEO. T. ABBEY'S, 156 Lake street.

REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER

has been approved by the U. S. Board of Ordnance and is now largely used in the service. Circulars, with ... furnished on application. Address

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, New York.

ENOCH WOODS,

(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)

180 LAKE STREET,

DEALER IN

Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,

AND MILITARY GOODS,

Powder and Shot.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

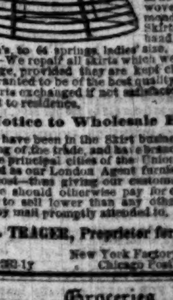
Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

And importer and dealer in all kinds of

French and German Corsets.



AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 120 North Clark street, between Indiana and Ohio streets.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Silk & Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal & French Skirts constantly on hand, from 8 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.

N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch Spring skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parts sent to residence.

Notice to Wholesale Buyers.

As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London, and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel springs, thus giving our customers the benefit of ... we should otherwise pay for commission, ... to sell lower than any other manufacturer, ... by mail promptly attended to.

L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago,

New York Factory, 25 Bowery.
Chicago Post Office Box 456.

Groceries.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, in boxes, half boxes and caddies; also, fine cut chewing and smoking approved manufacture, in barrels, all brands, for sale at current rates by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

150 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Common to choice in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 71 South Water street.

100 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—A full assortment of new crop Greens and blacks, embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, Twankay, Oolong, &c., in store and for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

100 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, fair to prime, arrived and for sale by

PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
71 South Water street.

FIRST PREMIUM,

GOLD MEDAL.

PIANO FORTES

For sale and to rent, at

99 South Clark street.

... Importer of Musical Instruments.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Drugs and Chemicals,
146 LAKE STREET, Chicago.
Also, deal largely in
PAINTS, OILS, Window Glass, Glassware
BURNING OILS,
KEROSENE,
Soap-Makers' Stock, Manufacturer's Goods, &c.,
WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO WESTERN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE—We have appointed Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce & Co., Our General Agents for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them
AT OUR NEW YORK PRICES,
FREIGHT ADDED.
A. M. BININGER & Co.
New York, Oct. 1, 1862.
We have for sale at New York prices, freight added: Bininger's London Dock Gin, Bininger's Old Tom Gin, Bininger's genuine Wines, Bininger's genuine Cognac Brandy, Bininger's Old Kentucky Bourbon, Bininger's Old Times Rye, Bininger's Wheat Tonic, Bininger's Wine Bitters, Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy, Blackberry Wine, California Wines, Piper's Heidsieck Champaigne, Stone Jugs Peppermint Cordial, Scotch Ale, Stone Jugs, London Porter, Absinthe, French Brandy, Holland Gin (favorite brands), Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky, Old Maryland Rye Whisky, Dan'l Lawrence Rum, New Jersey Apple Brandy, Cherry Brandy, puncheons Scotch and Irish Whisky, puncheons St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, packages Port, Sherry and Madeira Wine.
All of the above goods are of the
MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,
Were purchased before the advance, and will be sold pure.
HOYT, PIERCE & CO.,
147 South Water Street, Chicago.
P. S.—Druggists are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock.

NOVEMBER, 1862.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES, &c., &c., &c.
We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West, all of which will be offered at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUES.
We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS AND GAUNTLETS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FUR GOODS, and other WARM WINTER CAPS, FOR MEN AND BOYS.
ORDERS
Will always receive prompt and careful attention.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
22 Lake street, Chicago.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH,
Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO.,
21 South Water street, Chicago.
Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit. That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility. There are 90,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe. This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIVING. It is equal to TEN Seamstresses. AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor. This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota. 136 Lake street, Chicago.
Circulars may be had on application or by post.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine, viz: the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, each alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.
They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or change the direction and fasten the end of seams, while, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply done by turning a thumb screw.
Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are noiseless, and can be worked where quiet is necessary.
THEY are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.
Agents wanted throughout the Western country with a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and samples of work, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.
Post Office Box 1062.
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINE.
SINGER & CO'S LETTER A
Family Sewing Machine,
With all the new improvements.
Is the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all family Machines. This machine will sew anything—from the running of a tuck in Tarleton to the making of an Overcoat. It can
Fell, Hem, Bind, Braid, Gather, Tuck, Quilt,
And has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. It is so simple in its construction that a child can learn to use it, and having no liability to get out of order, it is always ready for use.
To the poor workwoman who has to sew for her daily bread, this Family Sewing Machine will prove a fortune. No Vestmaker or Dressmaker can do without it.
I. M. SINGER & CO.
Chicago Office, 80 Clark street.
Local Agents wanted in Illinois and Iowa.

THE OLDEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
THE ORIGINAL
HOWE
SEWING MACHINES.
Invented in 1845—Perfected in 1862.
Awarded to the great American Inventor—Elias Howe—at the great International World's Fair this season in London, England.
HOWE MACHINE
J. S. BRYANT,
General Western Agent, 65 Lake street, Chicago.

CORNELL & CO'S SEWING MACHINES, of all stitches, at 125 Lake street.
L. CORNELL & CO.
Box 31, Chicago.

PUTNAM
Clothes Wringer,
WALTON'S, 71 Lake street.

Special Notices.

CARD.
DRS. R. & J. HUNTER,
OF NEW YORK,
Physicians for Affections of the Throat and Lungs,
Take this method of informing their patients, and the public generally, that they have opened an office in Chicago, for the treatment of the diseases of those who are under treatment, as well as many in this section of the country who desire to have the advantage of a personal examination and treatment. Dr. James Hunter is, therefore, in daily attendance at the Chicago office, where he may be consulted on Diseases of the Throat and Chest. Dr. H. would refer to the gratifying success which attended his practice in this city last winter, and the many who then realized the most satisfactory results from his treatment.
Consultation hours from 10 o'clock to 4. No. 12 Sherman House, Chicago. New York office, 825 Broadway.

A CARD.
Deafness and Blindness.
DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon, 131 Randolph street, near the Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
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The best in the world.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S
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GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR
instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay-st., New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

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positively cures Consumption, and all diseases leading to it. Call or state your case by letter, with stamp. Advice free. Delay is dangerous if you are sick. Thirty-one years practice and experience. No calomel or mercury used. Medicines sent by mail or express. Office and Laboratory 341 1-2 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 77.
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Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy,
A sure cure for
Catarrh or Cold in the Head.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh, as they generally appear, are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed up. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.
By the use of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all the symptoms are at once removed.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions, sent by express.
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Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills
FOR FEMALES.
Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions of the monthly periods from whatever cause, and always successful as a preventative. The only sure and reliable medicine ever known for all diseases so peculiar to females, whether married or single, providing to be had the genuine Pills. Married Ladies will be particular in observing all the directions. The ingredients of the Pills made known to every agent, and they will inform you the Pills are perfectly harmless, and will do all claimed for them.
Price, $1.00 per Box.
Sold in Chicago by "General Wholesale Agents,"
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Ladies! By sending $1.00 to the above agents, through the Chicago Post Office, can have the pills sent confidentially by mail, to any part of the country, free of postage.
N. B.—Ladies! Be very particular. Buy nothing but "Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills" hereafter, unless you see the signature of S. D. Howe on each box, which will be counterfeited, on account of the Pills having been COUNTERFEITED.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
Dr. Cheeseman's Pills.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many thousands to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING, WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.
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Pills sent by mail, promptly, by remitting to the Agents.
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Sold in Chicago at manufacturer's price by LORD & SMITH.

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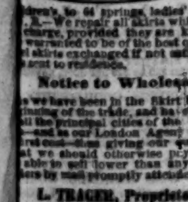
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150 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGARS—Common to choice in store and for sale by
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Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1862.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

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HAVING ESTABLISHED AN
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Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling
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OFFICE OF JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1862.
The undersigned having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish the
New Twenty-Year 6 Per Cent. Bonds
Of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved April 25, 1862.
THE COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000.
THE REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.
Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
Semi-annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about eight per cent. per annum.
Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists and all who have any money to invest should know and remember that these bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the manufactures, &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs, Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue serves to make these Bonds,
The Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.
Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal tender Notes, or Notes and Checks of Banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.
A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.
JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.
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Educational.

LIND UNIVERSITY.—The Academical Department of this Institution, located in the village of Lake Forest, Ill., will commence its Winter Term of thirteen weeks on MONDAY, Jan. 5th, 1863. This Institution was never in so flourishing a condition as under the present management, having nearly doubled its membership during the past year. For circulars address M. Pulher, A. M., Rev. W. C. Dickinson, A. M., Faculty, Lake Forest, Ill., or Rev. E. N. Humphrey, Rev. E. F. Patterson, Rev. Arthur Swazey, H. E. Seelye, Esq., Committee of Instruction, Chicago, Ill., or Peter Page, Agent, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILL.—The Second Session of the current school year will open on the 28th of January, 1863, with the usual College and Academic Courses. The highest class of advantages for thorough Classical, Scientific and Military Education are here offered. A full corps of experienced Professors are in charge of the various departments.
Particular Attention paid to Physical Culture.
The College has the finest School Buildings in the West, (cost, inclusive, $110,000,) an ample and attractive Military Park, a well furnished Armory, a Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. A thoroughly educated Officer (Major M. W. Smith, late of the U. S. Army,) will instruct in all departments of Military Science. Cadets are in the uniforms, and military discipline and order is enforced. Cadets from abroad board at the same table with the Faculty. Terms, $200 per school year.

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LONDON EYE AND EAR
INFIRMARY,
Southwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets,
CHICAGO,
Permanently established by R. F. REYNOLDS, M. D., T. D. M. Oculist and Aurist of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London. Dr. Reynolds will warrant every case where the organs are perfect in formation. Surgical operations performed and artificial Eyes inserted in the most scientific manner.

EYE AND EAR.
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Oculist and Aurist, and operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery, No. 131 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

GEN. BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

His Response to the New York Merchants.

A GREAT CONVERSION.

On Gen. Butler's arrival in New York from Washington, he was waited upon by a committee of New York Merchants, and tendered a public dinner. Gen. Butler declined the proffered compliments, but addressed the committee a brief speech, which we quote from the New York Times. After thanking the committee for the intended honor, He said:

If they would allow him to be colloquial he would speak of a few things respecting his course in New Orleans, which had been carped at and severely criticised by those who had been accustomed to act with him politically in times past—not for the purpose of injuring him, but the cause of the country. With reference to the slavery question, his views had undergone a radical change during his residence at New Orleans, and while entertaining no prejudices against his old political associates, who found fault with him on that score, he would only say to them, that if they had gone there with the same sentiments that he had, they would have come away with the same sentiments that he felt. [Laughter.] He thought he might say that the principal members of his staff, and the prominent officers of his regiments, without any exception, went out to New Orleans Hunker Democrats of the Hunkerest sort, for it was but natural that he should draw around him those whose views were similar to his own, and every individual of the number had come to precisely the same belief on the question of slavery as he had put forth in his farewell address to the people of New Orleans. This change came about from seeing what all of them saw, day by day. In this war the entire property of the South was against us, because almost the entire property of the South was bound up in that institution. This was a well known fact, probably, but he did not become fully aware of it until he had spent some time at New Orleans. The South had $163,000,000 of taxable property in slaves, and $163,000,000 in all other kinds of property.

And this was the cause why the merchants of New Orleans had not remained loyal. They found themselves ruined—all their property being loaned upon planters' notes and mortgages upon plantations and slaves, all of which property is now reasonably worthless. Again, he had learned what he did not know before, that this was not a rebellion against us, but simply a rebellion to perpetuate power in the hands of a few slaveholders. At first he had not believed that slavery was the cause of the rebellion, but attributed it to Davis, Slidell and others, who had brought it about to make political triumphs by which to regain their former ascendancy.

The rebellion was against the humble and poorer classes, and there were in the South large numbers of secret societies, dealing in cabalistic signs, organized for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the rich over the poor. It was feared that these common people would come into power, and that 300,000 or 400,000 men could not hold against 8,000,000.

The first movement of these men was to make land the basis of political power; and that was not enough, for land could not be owned by many persons. Then they annexed land to slaves and divided the property into movable and immovable.

He was not generally accused of being a humanitarian—at least not by his Southern friends. [Laughter.] When he saw the utter demoralization of the people, resulting from slavery, it struck him that it was an institution which should be thrust out of the Union. He had, on reading Mrs. Stowe's book—Uncle Tom's Cabin—believed it to be an overdrawn, highly-wrought picture of Southern life, but he had seen with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears, many things which go beyond her book as much as her book does beyond an ordinary school-girl's novel. He related an instance of the shocking demoralization of society at New Orleans. There came into his office a woman twenty-seven years of age, perfectly white, who asked him in proper language if he would put her in one of her father's houses. Her history was this: Her father had educated her in the city of New York until she was between seventeen and eighteen years of age, and then taken her to one of the metropolitan hotels, where he kept her as his mistress. Not relishing the connection, and desiring to get away from him, she went to New Orleans—he followed her, but she refused to live with him, at which he whipped her in the public street and made her marry a slave. She afterwards resumed the unnatural relation, going to Cincinnati, but was brought back by her husband or father with a child belonging to somebody. Her father fled from the city at the time of its occupation by the United States forces, leaving her in a state of destitution. She wanted to live in one of her father's houses, but her story was not credible, and he determined to investigate it. To his surprise, it was found to be well known, and testimony of its truth was obtained from A, B and C, without difficulty. Notwithstanding this fact, widely known as it was, this man could be elected in Louisiana, in the city of New Orleans, a Judge of one of the courts.

On one occasion one of his aids brought before him a young woman, almost white, who had been brutally whipped and turned out of the house of her father. For this outrage the man had been made to pay a fine of $1,000 and give the woman a deed of emancipation. [Applause.] These were the kind of charges which had been brought against him. [Cheers, and cries of "Good!"] Yes, no right-minded man could be sent to New Orleans without returning an unconditional anti-slavery man, even though the roofs of the houses were not taken off and the full extent of the corruption exposed.

All the lower class of the people of New Orleans were loyal. During the first fourteen days after the Union forces entered the city, 14,000 took the oath of allegiance; and when he went on board the steamer, on his return to the North, at least 1,000 laboring men came down upon the levee, and uttered no words except those of good will to him as the representative of the government.

Gen. Butler continued by saying that the war could only be successfully prosecuted by the destruction of slavery, which was made the corner-stone of the Confederacy. This was the second time in the history of the world that a rebellion of property-holders against the lower classes and against the government had ever been carried on. The Hungarian rebellion was one of that kind, and that failed, as must every rebellion of men of property against government and against the rights of the many. One of the greatest arguments which he could find against slavery was the demoralizing influences it exerted upon the lower white classes, who were brought into secession by the hundred, because they ignorantly supposed that great wrong was to be done them by the Lincoln government, as they termed it, if the North succeeded. Therefore, if you meet an Old Hunker Democrat, and send him for sixty days to New Orleans, and he comes back a Hunker still, he is merely incorrigible. [Laughter.]

There was one thing about the President's edict of emancipation to which he would call attention. In Louisiana he had excepted from freedom about 87,000 slaves. These comprise all the negroes held in the Lafourche district, who have been emancipated already for some time, under the law which frees slaves taken in rebellious territory by our armies. Others of these negroes had been freed by the proclamation of September, which declared all slaves to be free whose owners should be in arms on the 1st of January. The slaves of Frenchmen were free because the code civil expressly prohibits a Frenchman holding slaves, and, by the 7th and 8th Victoria, every Englishman holding slaves submitted himself to a penalty of $500 for each. Now, take the negroes of secessionists, Frenchmen and Englishmen out of the 87,000, and the number is reduced to an infinitesimal portion of those excepted. This fact had come to his knowledge from having required every inhabitant of the city to register his nationality. After all the names had been fairly registered, he exploited these laws to the English and French Consuls, and had thus replied to demands which had been made by English and French residents of Louisiana upon the government for slaves alleged to have been seized.

Gen. Butler then adverted to the fight at Vicksburg, and explained how utterly impossible it was for Banks and Farragut to pass the strongly fortified rebel position 300 miles below, at Port Hudson, in time, at the present low stage of water in the river to co-operate with Gen. Sherman. A pleasant conversation of various topics followed, and the committee left, evidently pleased at the manner in which the evening had passed.

The guests at the hotel afterwards pressed into the room to shake Gen. Butler by the hand, and the ladies especially appeared to be delighted with the opportunity of offering their compliments.

The Governor's Message.

In the debate in the House on the Governor's message, on Wednesday, Mr. Eastman of Chicago made the following remarks:

MR. SPEAKER: I am surprised to hear gentlemen so traduce the Governor and misrepresent his message, yet it is not my purpose at this time to occupy the attention of the House in this discussion. I only desire to correct the gentleman from Peoria, who has just taken his seat, in one or two particulars. He has delivered a lengthy and labored speech, criticising and denouncing the message, but from the course of his remarks, it would appear that he neither heard it when read from the clerk's stand, nor has himself read it; for he states, in the outset, that the message contains language that implies that its author rejoices over the defeat of our army at Fredericksburg. I have made careful search and do not find any such sentiment. If the House will indulge me, I will read the only passage in the message in which the reverse at Fredericksburg is in any way alluded to. It is this:

"The recent partial reverse of our arms at Fredericksburg has caused some to look with despondency upon the prospect of the suppression of the rebellion. Such should not be the case. The most successful armies in the world have met with reverses. The battle at Fredericksburg seemed to be almost a necessity. The public sentiment would no longer brook delay. The demoralization of the army, and the exhausted patience of the country, demanded a forward movement at all hazards. The battle at Fredericksburg has established the important fact that the grand army of the Potomac is not wanting in will or courage, and that upon an equal field our troops are invincible and glorious. It is certainly [illegible] that he has maintained his position so long against direct assault from ground which fighting against direct assault from [illegible] fortifications. That a way will be found to dislodge him, I have no fears."

Is there any word in this that should not be in it? Is there any sentiment unworthy the occasion or unfriendly to victory? Is there anything disparaging to the army of the Potomac? On the contrary, the Governor has expressed in this extract of his message just what every loyal person in Illinois could have wished, and doubtless expected. He could not have said less without omitting words of hope and trust that would have disappointed the loyal people. The Governor is not the man to rejoice over the defeats of our arms. He labors day and night, zealously, effectively, to sustain the army and to gain successes.

Sir, the gentleman has preferred a grave charge against the Governor. He charges that the Governor has desecrated the name of Washington and Jefferson, by intimating in his message that those immortal benefactors of this country and the world, ever held abolition sentiments. The gentleman cannot be very fresh in his reading of their writings. As to the sentiments of the first on this subject, it is necessary to quote only a line or two from one of his well known letters, to show what they were. Lafayette had purchased an estate in Cayenne for the purpose of emancipating the slaves. Washington wrote to him a note of tribute for that generous deed, and said, "would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country; but I despair of seeing it."

And as to Jefferson, his writings are full of abolition sentiments. It was his intention, as is well known, at one time to introduce in the Virginia Assembly, had he not been called to France, an amendatory clause for the gradual abolition of slavery. Jefferson makes this intention known to M. de Mesnier in a note from which I will read:

"But we must await with patience the workings of an overruling Providence, and hope that that is preparing the deliverance of these our *suffering brethren*. When the measure of their tears shall be full; when their groans shall have involved heaven itself in darkness—doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress, and, by diffusing light and liberality among their oppressors, or, at length, *by His exterminating thunder*, manifest His attention to the things of this world, and that they are not left to the guidance of a blind fatality."

This is a sufficient answer to the charge that the Governor has desecrated the names of Washington and Jefferson by claiming them as the advocates of emancipation. The Governor understands this war. He knows what was its cause, and he knows, too, its only cure. He believes that this war is God's exterminating thunder, brought down on slavery by the traitorous attempt of the slave States to overthrow the Constitution and Government of the United States.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE SITUATION.

Looks to the Northwest for Help.

MUST HOLD VICKSBURG AT ALL HAZARDS.

Two Objects of the Federals.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 5th.]

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT DAVIS IN MISSISSIPPI.

President Davis addressed the Mississippi Legislature, at Jackson, on the 28th ult. The galleries were filled with ladies, and when the President appeared the whole hall rang with applause. The address was quite a lengthy one. We give the chief points:

The President spoke of his love for the old Union. He alluded to it, however, as a matter of regret, that the best affections of his heart should have been bestowed upon an object so unworthy—that he should have loved so long a government which was rotten to its very core.

He had predicted from the beginning a fierce war, though it had assumed more gigantic proportions than he had calculated upon. He had predicted war, not because our right to secede was not an undoubted one, and clearly defined in the spirit of that declaration which rests the right to govern upon the consent of the governed, but the wickedness of the North would entail war upon the country.

The present war, waged against the rights of a free people, was unjust, and the fruit of the evil passions of the North. In the progress of the war, these evil passions have been brought out and developed; and so far from reuniting with such a people—a people whose descendants Cromwell had gathered from the bogs of Ireland and Scotland—a people whose intolerance produced discord and trouble wherever they went—who persecuted Catholics, Episcopalians, and every sect that did not subscribe to their bigoted and contracted notions, who hung witches, and did a thousand other things calculated to make them forever infamous—The President was emphatic in his declaration that under no circumstances would he consent to reunion.

He drew a glowing picture of the horrors of war, and the ravages of the enemy; and while his tears flowed for those who suffered, yet all these would be endured, cheerfully, before our manhood and our liberties would be surrendered.

THE WAR UPON NORTHERN SOIL.

He alluded briefly to his desire to transfer the war upon Northern soil, but the failure to do this proceeded not from a want of inclination but of power. We were not an old established nation, with armies and navies at our command. These had to be improvised from the scanty materials to be found within the limits of our own Confederacy. We were blockaded and cut off from other nations, and everybody knows that we had been an agricultural people, and that our facilities for manufacturing materials of war were extremely limited. Notwithstanding this fact, patent to the most casual observer, we had now an army larger than ever before—our arms and munitions of war were increased in number and improved in quality, and we are in a better condition to-day than we were twelve months ago.

CONSCRIPTION AND EXEMPTION LAWS.

He alluded to the conscription and exemption laws of Congress, explaining the necessity of the one and the intention of the other. Was sorry to perceive that there had been a false construction put upon the first of these laws. There was no dishonor in being conscripted. The government had as much right to make laws requiring the services of its citizens in the army as to compel them to work public roads or to pay taxes. The object of that portion of the exemption law which exempts the owner, agent or overseer of twenty negroes, was not intended to draw any distinction whatever between classes. No benefit was intended to the rich from it. It was simply to provide a police force, which Congress thought necessary, and to facilitate the agricultural productions of the country to supply the wants of both the poor people and the army.

THE REAL DANGER.

The President remarked that when he arrived here he thought the enemy were pouring down upon us from the northern borders of our State, but when he went to Grenada he there learned that nothing could be seen of them but their backs. They were going back, perhaps with the intention of reinforcing the heavy column that was now to be thrown down the Mississippi river. The real points of attack were at Vicksburg and Port Hudson; and to all who desired to lend a helping hand to the country in her present exigency he would say, "Go to Port Hudson and Vicksburg without delay!"

NECESSITY OF HARMONY—PERMANENT MILITARY STATES.

He spoke of the salutary effects of harmonious action between the several States and the government at Richmond, and urged upon legislators, both State and Confederate, the necessity of establishing a permanent military system; for, even after the present war was ended, we might expect trouble from our enemies, unless our military establishment was of such a character as to give them a wholesome fear of precipitating a war upon us. The true theory was to adopt a military system which would be permanent and operative in times of peace.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

The issue involved in this war was no ordinary one. The question is, will you be free, or will you be the slaves of the most depraved and intolerant and tyrannical and hated people upon earth? This was the real question to be decided. Everything else was as dust in the balance. A people who have demonstrated their utter incapacity for self-government, who have destroyed their own liberties in the vain effort to deprive us of ours, seek to be our masters, and inflict upon us such galling chains as have no parallel in the annals of tyranny. Mississippi is the object of their peculiar hatred; upon her is to be visited their refined vengeance. But our cause is just, and vengeance belongs to the Lord. We will resist the power of the enemy. Discard all other considerations but the public defense, and victory will again be ours.

ASPERSIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The President alluded very briefly to the falsehoods which had been circulated relative to the Administration, which he could not disprove, because that disproval would give the country a knowledge of things which the good of the cause required to be concealed from them. That he had committed some errors he did not doubt, though they were never the result of improper motives. For a vindication of himself from the aspersions of some of his fellow-citizens, he confidently awaited the time when the cause would not suffer from such vindication. He, however, explained the great necessity of public confidence in the officers of the government, and pointed to that great and good man, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, as a shining example of the ill effects of withholding that deserved confidence which the public welfare requires.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

Though the war had somewhat exceeded his expectations, yet he had never doubted our final success, and he considered it now as absolutely certain. The duration of the war was a question of time. He thought, however, it was not possible for a war waged upon such a tremendous scale to be protracted. Be it long or short, however, we could not be the first to cry "hold, enough."

RECOGNITION—FOREIGN NATIONS.

To the question of recognition and intervention, the President devoted only a few words. We had a right to expect recognition long since, but it had not come, and his advice was, "Put not your faith in princes, nor rest your hopes upon foreign nations." It seemed that England still refused to take any steps toward either recognition or mediation. France had made a move that looked friendly to us, and when she extended the hand of friendship we would be ready to grasp it.

NO RETROGRADATION.

The President took a brief retrospective view of the movements of our armies since the fall of New Orleans—an event as unexpected to him as it was to us—and showed that we had [illegible] largely in strength. Armies are not made up in numbers only. We have now an army that we can safely rely on. We have stripped gunboats of their terrors. We have improved in all those things which go to make an army invincible. Our prospects are much better than they were twelve months ago.

TWO OBJECTS OF THE FEDERALS.

There are two grand objects of the enemy: 1st, to get possession of the river, and thus cut our Confederacy in two; and, 2d, to seize the Confederate Capital and hold it up to foreign nations as an evidence that the Confederacy does not exist.

The President dwelt at some length upon the vast importance of thwarting the enemy's designs upon this valley; he considered its defense a necessity not only to the people here, but to the Confederacy itself.

Vicksburg and Port Hudson were points that must be defended, and every effort must be strained for this purpose. Vicksburg, he said, would stand, and Port Hudson would stand, if the people were true to themselves. This done, the Northwest would grow restive, and cease to support a war ruinous to them, and beneficial only to New England contractors. From the Northwest he looked for the first gleams of peace.

The President expressed his gratification that Gen. Pemberton, whom he had sent here believing him eminently suited to this command, had sustained in a signal manner the high character he had given him. He also spoke of Brig. Gen. Lee, to whom he had intrusted the defenses of Vicksburg, in terms of hearty commendation.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

On the other side of the river our prospects are brighter than ever before, and ere long he hoped that we would be enabled to proclaim Missouri free. Kentucky, too, was an object of solicitude to him, and he spoke of her gallant people in the kindest and most commendable terms.

HIS CAUSE IN THE ASCENDENT.

The President laid particular stress upon the encouraging fact that we had improved in every respect since the war begun. Our armies were superior in number, and improved in quality and appointments. Our manufactories had made rapid progress. Mississippi alone had clothed and subsisted the whole army upon her soil. Our people had learned to economize. They wore homespun. He felt like taking his hat off to a woman dressed in homespun. He had an unfaltering belief in the justice of our cause, and a profound reverence for the decrees of Heaven. He noticed with evident satisfaction the superior morality of our army to that of the invaders. In God and the valor of our troops he trusted.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was vociferously called for. The scar-worn hero looked a little nervous, while the house rang with loud, swelling, and prolonged applause. He arose and said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: My only regret is that I have done so little to merit such a greeting. I promise you, however, that hereafter I shall be watchful, energetic, and indefatigable in your defense.

This speech was greeted with tremendous, uproarious, and prolonged plaudits.

The Battle of Murfreesboro.

Thursday's and Friday's Battles.

Final Achievement of Victory—Great Slaughter of the Rebels.

[Special Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8, 1863.

THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS.

It was just 8 o'clock when the roar of cannon recommenced with a terrible significance unknown a few days before. A skirmish had begun between the pickets in front of Palmer's lines and those of the enemy. Our batteries immediately commenced shelling the woods from which the rebel fire proceeded. Two dozen pieces of the enemy's artillery opened in reply, and, having by this time accurately obtained the range of the elevated ground between the pike and railroad, upon which so many of our troops were massed, their guns were worked with greater effect than ever before.

Every form of shell, schrapnel, round shot, spherical, case and oblong shot, were hurled in most unpleasant profusion over the field. Our infantry, unable to take any part in the terrible duel, lay close upon the ground; the fiery missiles continually whizzing and shrieking over their heads, and tearing up the earth amongst them and around them. It was wonderful that so few were injured by this iron tempest; yet there was scarcely a regiment all along the left and centre that did not have one, at least, of its members killed and wounded. The 8th Indiana battery, Lieut. Estepp commanding, was moved nearest the rebel lines, and did great service in finally silencing the enemy's guns. When the firing ceased, however, several of its brave men were wounded, one-third of the horses were disabled, and some of the pieces were drawn off to the rear by hand. In all, we lost about 100 men; but we had the satisfaction of hearing from rebel prisoners, who were taken the next day, a statement that the fire from our batteries was exceedingly effective, and an acknowledgment that their artillery was decidedly inferior to our own. But, after all this success of ours, it is useless to deny that a general gloom and despondency was beginning to spread in the army, among both officers and men.

The artillery battle over, there was hardly a circumstance which, after the previous day's tremendous scenes, would be noted by any one; and this day passed like Tuesday, in a series of interminable skirmishes, with a constant, prolonged and most exhausting expectation of the instant renewal of the battle. Only once did the repeated and dropping discharges of musketry swell into a roar; and that was between one and two o'clock, when the enemy's pickets advanced upon the right, and opened up a brisk fire upon Johnson's and Davis' men.

The events of the day over, and the army (except the wounded) passed as uncomfortable and cheerless a night as that which preceded it.

THE BATTLE AND VICTORY OF FRIDAY.

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 4.

At precisely the same hour on Friday morning as on the day before, the thunder of artillery called all the troops to arms. This time it was the rebel batteries that commenced the fight; but our artillerists were not slow in replying to them, and, in twenty minutes the country for miles around resounded with a continual roar. Then the firing ceased, as if by mutual consent, and both parties hauled off to repair damages, although during the course of the affair a rebel gun was dismounted, and the battery to which it belonged silenced.

The army felt in somewhat better spirits this morning, as it was evident from the events of the last twenty-four hours, that the rebel leaders were exceedingly diffident about renewing the battle, even with the advantage of the twenty-six guns which they captured from us on Wednesday. The news had also spread through the camp of Van Cleve's division having been sent across the river the evening before, and this convinced the men that they were not so completely surrounded as they had imagined.

There were three things, however, which still depressed their spirits—the actual scarcity of food, the prospect that communication with Nashville would be cut off entirely, and a lie which the rebels taken prisoners began to circulate, by instruction from their leaders, namely: that Bragg had received large reinforcements from Richmond. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the tone of the army rose every hour, as the men marked the disinclination of the rebels to renew the struggle, and comprehended how completely the master mind of Rosecrans held all his forces under control.

Hour after hour the enemy kept feeling around our lines, as if he were trying to discover a weak and unsupported place, upon which he might fall and break through. Much apprehension was felt lest he should again assail the right, and gain, what had so long seemed to be one of his objects, possession of the Murfreesboro road in our rear. Those, however, who knew the situation of Van Cleve's division upon the other side of the river, felt certain that when the rebel assault did come, it would fall upon the extreme left.

It was about 4 o'clock, when a fierce cannonade which had been going on for some time upon the left, was succeeded by a deafening crash of musketry; and the whole army at once comprehended that the battle was renewed in earnest.

The ground upon the west side of the river is much more irregular than that upon the east. Toward the rear a moderately high bluff rises from the river. The level ground above was the scene of the rebel cavalry charge on Wednesday. Going toward the town you ascend a wooded hill, and find upon the other side a patch of low cleared ground. You cross this, and come to a part of the stream where the bank is eight or ten feet high.

A narrow strip of ground upon which there are trees, but no underbrush, intervenes between the river and a rail fence. Upon the other side of the latter is a woods in its natural state; and for the distance of half a mile going from the river, you seem to be gently ascending a low wooded hill. A deep ravine runs down the side of it, in a direction nearly parallel with the course of the river. When the summit of the rise is reached, there are a couple of level cornfields, and then another strip of dense woods, immediately behind which lies Murfreesboro. It was in the cornfields last-named, and in the woods behind them, that Van Cleve's division, now commanded by Col. Beatty of the 19th Ohio, was posted, on Thursday evening—two of the brigades mostly in the open space, while the third was in a more covered position, and was protected by some slight fortifications of dirt and logs.

The enemy, pursuing his usual tactics, massed three of his divisions, Rains', Anderson's and Breckinridge's, the whole under command of the latter, and hurled them against Van Cleve. He evidently intended to crush the latter at a blow, but probably had no further design, at this time, than the destruction of this division, and the occupation of the ground on which it had been stationed. It does not seem probable that the rebels intended to begin a general battle at that late hour.

Van Cleve's men did not yield at once to the rebel onset. They struggled for a time with great bravery against tremendous odds, but at length, being literally overwhelmed by superior numbers, two of the brigades were broken to pieces. The other continued for some minutes longer to maintain its ground, until the prospect of being completely surrounded through it into a panic. Then it broke, mingled with the others, and the whole were pushed back in great disorder and with startling rapidity, to, into and across the river.

The rebels, rendered audacious by their success, were preparing to cross the stream and continue the pursuit, when the gallant Negley, who had been hurried over from the center of our lines to sustain the 6th division, suddenly appeared with his compact lines of battle on the other side. Wood, (Hascall to-day) Davis, and the Pioneer battalion, are prepared to support him, and open with all their batteries upon the rebel crowds. Fourteen cannons, planted by the enemy just where the woods on the summit of the long low hill I have mentioned, give place to the level cornfields, thunder upon us from that commanding position, and cover the whole attack upon our left. A dozen more behind the woods still nearer the town, rain down an iron hail all over that portion of the field. No matter. Our batteries can take care of these. Advance!

The enemy had already recoiled before the intolerable fire poured into them by Negley's men, and the latter, determining to finish their portion of the business then and there, stepped boldly into the water, waded across, all the time continuing their fire, and then climbed up the bank to secure a foothold upon the narrow strip of timber destitute of underbrush, which lies between the fence and the stream.

At the fence the rebels rally; and as our men ascend the bank, they are greeted by a storm of bullets before which even veterans might give way. They hesitate an instant; but brave old Stanley is there and urges them on. Col. Stoughton of the 11th Michigan, is there, and will not retreat. Col. J. F. Miller calls aloud to his men to stand firm. Col. Scott of the 19th Illinois, reminds his regiment of their well earned honors. The division forms rapidly upon the bank, raises a loud shout as of coming victory, and, redoubling its fire, charges toward the rebel lines. The latter sway and sway for a moment, and then crumble to pieces. On! on! the rebels are retreating in confusion up the hill! the men of the 78th Pennsylvania follow closely, and the flag of the 26th Tennessee falls into their hands. The progress of Negley is steady as the march of fate, and Davis and Hascall follow close behind him. In vain the enemy seize upon every clump of bushes or cluster of trees, as a point of defense. They are still rolled backward, until the batteries are reached, situated at the end of the level cornfields. A charge is made upon these, and the fearless boys of the 19th Illinois capture three of the guns. Col. Miller's command pushes forward and takes another. Away go the rebels over the cornfields, followed by such a deadly tempest of balls that if all who fell were allowed to lie there, they would enrich the ground with their carcasses. Our troops advance half way across the fields; but it is already night, and Negley deems it inexpedient to enter, at that time, the dense forest beyond.

Our batteries, from every portion of the field, had been all the time thundering away upon the enemy, and the angry leaping of flame from the mouths of cannon continued until it was quite dark. Before the troops of Negley had charged upon the fourteen rebel guns at the edge of the cornfield, Capt. Bradley, with the 6th Ohio battery, had materially injured them by an enfilading fire from the center of our lines.

I rode over the field that night, and next morning. From the bank of the river to the last woods in front of Murfreesboro, a distance of more than a mile, the evidences of terrible carnage were everywhere visible. On both sides of the fence, along the slopes of the low hill, on the sides and bottom of the ravine, and especially in the level cornfields, scores of rebels lay in every form of ghastly death.

At night, immediately after the battle, the whole field, from one end to the other, resounded with the shrieks and groans, and broken prayers of the disabled rebels. The contrast between the patient endurance of our own wounded, and the restless, agitated, and almost unmanly bearing of the rebels, in a similar condition, is always most remarkable. One of them will make a greater outcry than all of half a dozen disabled Union soldiers.

I was much struck with the nature of the prayers which some of these men in a dying condition were uttering. A disquieting doubt seemed to rest upon their minds as to whether they had been engaged in a righteous cause, and with one or two the entire burden of the prayer was a petition to Almighty God for forgiveness in case they had done wrong, by taking part in the war. These were some of the deceived and betrayed men of the South, whose blood will rest heavy upon the souls of the rebel leaders.

This brilliant affair was the hinge upon which the course of affairs about Murfreesboro turned. The morale of the Union army was entirely restored from that hour, and when one of Gen. Rousseau's aids galloped over the field to announce the victory to the other divisions, followed by a member of Gen. Negley's staff with a captured rebel banner, there was a burst of such tremendous cheering as had not been heard since the army left Nashville—cheering which must have sent a thrill of terror through the rebel legions around Murfreesboro.

Again had Negley shown his gallantry; again had Col. T. R. Stanley exhibited that earnest courage which deserves and insures success; and Col. J. R. Scott, seriously and painfully wounded, had proved himself a worthy leader of his regiment.

The loss of the enemy was more than 2,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners, while our own did not exceed 500. The rebel General Hanson was killed and Rains mortally wounded.

The men slept peacefully enough on Saturday night and awoke to find themselves and the ground covered with snow. This soon disappeared, and the day remained cloudy and cold. The mud on the field had become well nigh unendurable; and it was a glad moment for the army when the announcement was made that the rebels had hastily retreated from Murfreesboro, and that the Union columns would march forward into that town. Sunday, the 4th of January, when Rosecrans entered Murfreesboro, will be a conspicuous day in our country's annals.

To-day the main body of the army is resting from its labors, while the cavalry is harrassing the rear guard of the enemy, who are rapidly retreating in the direction of Tullahoma.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.
Sealed Proposals are invited until the 15th day of January, 1863, for furnishing to the Subsistence Department 2,000 head of Beef Cattle.
The cattle to be delivered at Washington, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross, and no animal admitted that weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.
The first delivery to be made about January 20th, 1863, or as soon thereafter as Government may direct. 100 head of cattle per day will be required to be delivered under this contract.
A bond with good and sufficient security will be required.
Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.
The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.
Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as Government may have for disbursement.
All bids to be accompanied by two guarantees, and directed to COL. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.
Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.
(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.
BIDS WHICH DO NOT COMPLY WITH THE ABOVE WILL BE REJECTED.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
BALTIMORE, MD., January 1, 1863.
Proposals will be received (from first hands only) until 12 M. January 15th, 1863, by the undersigned, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with
Six Thousand Head of Beef Cattle,
On the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, near this city, in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,100) eleven hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1,000) one thousand pounds gross weight. Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.
The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.
Each bid to secure consideration must contain on a separate sheet of paper a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:
We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.
Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.
Payments to be made in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.
Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, C. S., Baltimore, Md." If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post-office address must appear, or they will not be considered.
Bidders must furnish good proof of their loyalty to the United States Government.
No purchases made of speculators.
THOS. C. SULLIVAN,
Lieut. Col. and C. S., U. S. A.

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Martin O. Walker and Lavan T., his wife, executed to me a Deed of Trust, bearing date the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, which is duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, in Book 186 of Deeds, Page 477, to secure the payment of certain notes in said Deed of Trust particularly set forth; two of which notes, payable June 1st and December 1st, 1862, for one thousand dollars each, with ten per cent interest after due, upon the first of which notes is endorsed the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars under date of June 27th, 1862, are due and unpaid to the amount of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, with the interest thereon as aforesaid.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power in me vested by said Deed of Trust, I will sell the property conveyed to me in said Deed of Trust, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the said two notes aforesaid, with interest thereon and the costs of this sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on SATURDAY, the seventeenth day of January instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day; said property is described and set forth in said Deed of Trust as Lots numbered three (3), ten (10), and the south quarter of Lot seven (7), all in Block number five (5), in fractional section fifteen (15), Addition to the City of Chicago.
Dated January 8th, 1863.
LEVI B. TAFT, Trustee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, on the thirty-first day of October, 1856, Henry Knight, (his wife joining therein,) to secure the payment of his certain bond of that date, conditioned for the payment of $1600 to Patrick Tregent, Jr., executed and delivered his certain mortgage deed to said Patrick Tregent, Jr., thereby conveying the undivided two-thirds part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32, township 40 east of the third principal meridian, in Cook County, Illinois, which mortgage deed was recorded in the office of the Recorder of said Cook County, in Book 88 of mortgages, page 161; and whereas, the said Henry Knight has made default in the payment of said bond, whereby the sum of $1600, with interest, semi-annual, from April 30, 1857, being now due and unpaid thereon.
Public notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, I, Charles A. Gregory, to whom the said bond and mortgage has been duly assigned, will, on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described premises, to make the money due on said bond, with the costs and expenses of said sale, and will execute and deliver a deed therefor.
CHARLES A. GREGORY,
Assignee of said Bond and Mortgage.

MASTER'S SALE.—In the Superior Court of Chicago. Van H. Higgins vs. ... McMurray, Robert Law, Terry Applebury, Fred'k Tanner and John Keenan—In Chancery.
By virtue of a decree of said Court, made and entered in said cause on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1862, I shall, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1863, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, the real estate described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbers eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13), of Block number seventeen (17), in Butler, Wright and Webster's Addition to the City of Chicago, and situated in said City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois.
IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery.
Chicago, Dec. 26th, A. D. 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have claims against the estate of John Keller, deceased, to present the same for adjudication at the regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in Chicago, on the third Monday of February next.
PAUL KELLER,
PETER KELLER,
Executors of the estate of John Keller, deceased.
Chicago, December, 1862.

PURE WATER.—If you want Pure Water, buy one of Seavey's Water Filters. Prices from $2 to $25 each.
SEAVEY & CO., 139 Lake street.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE
PREPARATION.
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific
REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL,
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.
Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys.
For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,
AND FOR
Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions,
OF BOTH SEXES,
ARISING FROM EXCESSES,
Or Habits of Dissipation,
Attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, (which this Medicine invariably removes,) are frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.
The Constitution once Affected With Organic Weakness,
Requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES! FEMALES!
IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex,
Or in the Decline or Change of Life!
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
No Family Should Be Without It!
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS
THE GREAT DIURETIC
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, and Imprudences in Life,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
And it is certain to have the desired effect in Diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE
OF THE MOST
RESPONSIBLE AND RELIABLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the Medicine.
"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE NOTICE.
"We Make no 'secret' of Ingredients."
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, Junniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist. Prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS
AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.
W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information,
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
DEPOT,
104 South Tenth Street,
(Below Chestnut,)
PHILADELPHIA.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
WHO ENDEAVOR TO
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS!
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
EVERYWHERE.
Ask for Helmbold's.
TAKE NO OTHER!
Cut out the advertisement and send for it.
The Trade supplied by, and all orders should be addressed to
LORD & SMITH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
43 Lake street, Chicago

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION
WATER
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR THE
CONSTITUTION,
AND THE
ONLY KNOWN REMEDY
FOR
DIABETES,
AND DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.
These Dangerous and Troublesome Diseases, which have thus far Resisted the best Directed Treatment, can be completely controlled by the Remedy now before us!
THE CURATIVE
properties of the medicine direct themselves to the organs of secretion, and by so altering the condition of the stomach and liver that the starchy principle of the food is not converted into sugar so long as the system is under the influence of the
CONSTITUTION WATER,
which gives those organs time to recover their healthy tone and vigor. We are able to state that the Constitution Water has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given.
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.
Diseases occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time. The dose should vary with the severity of the disease, from twenty drops to a teaspoonful three times a day, in water. During the passage of the Calculus, the pain and urgent symptoms, should be combatted with the proper remedies, then followed up with the Constitution Water, as above directed.
DYSMENORRHŒA, OR PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, AND IN MENORRHAGIA OR PROFUSE FLOWING.
Both diseases arising from a faulty secretion of the menstrual fluid—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain; and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.
That disease known as FALLING OF THE WOMB, which is the result of a relaxation of the ligaments of that organ, and is known by a sense of heaviness and dragging pains in the back and sides, and at times accompanied by sharp lancinating or shooting pains through the parts, will, in all cases, be removed by the medicine.
There is another class of symptoms arising from IRRITATION OF THE WOMB, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude and Dimness of Vision.
SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.
Which in the unmarried female is a constant recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the suppression becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and consumption finally ends her career.
LEUCORRHŒA, OR WHITES.
This disease depends upon an inflammation of mucous lining of the vagina and womb. It is in all cases accompanied by severe pain in the back, across the bowels and through the hips. A teaspoonful of the medicine may be taken three times a day, with an injection of a tea-spoonful of the medicine, mixed with a half pint of soft water, morning and evening.
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, AND CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.
For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.
Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitutional Water will relieve you like magic.
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
It has no equal in relieving the most distressing symptoms. Also Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, Vomiting Food, &c. Take a teaspoonful after dinner. The dose in all cases may be increased if desired, but should be done gradually.
PHYSICIANS
Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.
DIURETICS
Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.
Read, Read, Read.
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.
DR. WM. H. GREGG—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health.
Yours truly,
J. V. L. DEWITT.
BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.
WM. H. GREGG & Co.
Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of Constitution Water, which I can recommend in the highest manner. My wife, who was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with Falling of the Womb, Dysmenorrhœa, and Irritation, I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite so much pain; he finally gave her up, and said "her case was incurable." For, said he, "she has such a combination of complaints, that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties." About this time, she commenced the use of Constitution Water, and to our utter astonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the Constitution Water for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.
WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.
MILFORD, Conn., Nov. 19th, 1861.
DR. WILLIAM H. GREGG:
Dear Sir—I have for several years been afflicted with that troublesome and dangerous disease—GRAVEL—which resisted all remedies and doctors, until I took CONSTITUTION WATER, and you may be assured that I was exceeding pleased with the result; I have ENTIRELY CURED ME, and you may make any use of my name you may see fit in regard to the medicine, as I have entire confidence in its efficacy.
FOND STRONG.
THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.
There is no class of diseases that produce such exhausting effects upon the human constitution as Diabetes and Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Passages, and through a false modesty they are neglected until they are so advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies, and we present the
CONSTITUTION WATER
To the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases of which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.........Price, $1.
WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.
WRIGHT & FRENCH,
WHOLESALE AGENTS, Chicago, Ill.
Randolph street.

Furs.

WORLD'S FAIR—On Exhibition for a few days, at the
GREAT FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 164 LAKE STREET,
The world renowned Groupe,
PANTHER AND DEER,
FROM THE LONDON EXHIBITION.
You will also find there the best assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
FURS
West of New York. Call at the Great Fur Emporium.
A. HERZOG & Co., 164 Lake-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF
Hats, Caps and Furs,
152 LAKE STREET.
My assortment in the before named articles cannot be surpassed in the West. Through my facilities in purchasing and manufacturing, I am enabled to sell at lower prices than any house in the city. Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere.
IGNATZ HERZOG.
P. O. Box 2082. 152 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FURS,
GENTS' FUR CAPS,
Collars, Gauntlets,
Buffalo, Bear and Wolf Robes,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Buy where you can make the best selections at the lowest prices. Try
135 Lake Street.
I. C. MAYER.
Great inducements to wholesale dealers.

FILTERS FOR LAKE OR RAIN WATER,
CISTERNS, RECTIFIERS,
Brewers' and Pickling Tubs!
Made on short notice.
SEASONED LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.
S. FLANDERS, successor to H. Smalley.
Old Stand, 221 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 2293.

Commission Merchants.

JAMES TODD,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
16 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Sell or purchase Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Butter, Lard, Hides, Brown Corn, &c.
Warehouse, 221 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
WM. LITTLE. G. A. SACKET.

HORNE & GIBBONS,
AUCTION AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
159 and 161 Dearborn street, (Cobb's Block,) Chicago, Ill.
Dealers in Groceries, Tobacco, Nails, Rope, Glassware, Fruits, Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. Advances made on consignments when desired.
DANIEL H. HORNE. JOSEPH S. GIBBONS.

ALBERT T. EMERY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And dealer in
Agricultural Implements and Seeds
204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
All consignments promptly attended to and prompt returns made. Will also attend to the purchasing of goods of any kind for parties in the country.

CAMPBELL BROS.,
PRODUCE AND
Commission Merchants,
North Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box
J. & W. J. CAMPBELL. S. E. CAMPBELL.
References—Pollard & Doane, ... Hall, Kimbark & Co., Day, Allen & Co., ... Davis, Sawyer & Co.

PENISTON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LIVERPOOL.
REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Pessy & Barnes, do. Johnston & Bayley, do.
Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by
HENRY MILWARD,
18 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO.,
COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.
Advances will be made on shipments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis. Office 203 South Water, corner of Wells.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
198 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by
WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York.
A. AKIN.

MOULTON & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Fruits, Hides and Provisions.
No. 44 Lake St., & 293 S. Water St., Chicago.

BALLENTINE, LAWRENCE & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 7 Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Illinois.
DAVID BALLENTINE, HENRY A. BALLENTINE,
BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

ALBERT E. NEELY,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 240 South Water street, (corner of Franklin,) Chicago, Illinois.

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 178 South Water St., Chicago.

T. M. TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Dealers in Sorghum.
179 South Water street, Chicago.

A. J. HOAGLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 124 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Liberal advances made on property consigned to
PHARE & THORP, New York.
REFERENCES:
Peter Cooper, Esq., New York.
Geo. S. Coe, Esq., Pres't Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.
Anthony Halsey, Cash'r Tradesman's Bank, N. Y.

STILES, BREWSTER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse No. 250 South Water street, and No. 9 Franklin street. Liberal advances made on consignments.

PARKER, MELLEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
167 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
Liberal advances made on shipments to ourselves or to our correspondents East.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Water Street, New York.
REFERENCES—Goodrich, Willard & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Ogilvie, Esq., do.; Alonzo Child, Esq., New York City; B. S. Fay, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Willard & Child, Chicago, Ill.; Munn & Scott, do.; Ogilvie & Beecher; Newell Brothers, Corn Exchange Bank, New York City.
J. ALEX. McCOMBIE. D. ALONZO CHILD.

LEDUC & GIBBS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, &c. Liberal advances on shipments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal.
Warehouse 80 and 84 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
J. LEDUC. F. A. GIBBS.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—177 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building.
F. L. UNDERWOOD. G. L. UNDERWOOD.
HAM. W. UNDERWOOD.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 226 South Water street, (Albert's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Business confined strictly to Commission.

FARWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
193 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Dooley, Farwell & Co., New York; Gray, Phelps & Co., St. Louis.
CHAS. B. FARWELL.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 8 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY Commission.
JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID DUNN.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 214 South Water street,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and storage of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds,
For a Commission.
MURRY NELSON. E. R. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 153 South Water street, Chicago.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
South Water street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & Co., No. 8 City Buildings, St. Louis.
C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. S. C. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3314.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.
RICE FAY. F. P. HAWKES. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
To Grocerymen, Hotel Keepers, Eating Houses and others. We are now prepared to furnish
Keg or Can Oysters.
In quantities to suit. We receive them fresh every day by express from our house in Baltimore. We put up all of our own Oysters, and can and will sell a better article than has ever been offered in Chicago. A single trial will satisfy the purchaser that it is so.
Office and Depot, 120 Dearborn street.
JOSEPH SPIEGEL,
Successor to H. T. AMES.
Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
FOURTH ANNUAL RAID.
A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters, 25 cents per can, are now being received daily at 133 Randolph street.
WARRANTED.
Country orders promptly attended to and at reduced rates.
HENRY SAMBORN.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of
H. D. GILMAN & CO.
Having expired by limitation, is reorganized under the name and style of GILMAN, GRANNIS & FARWELL, and will continue the wholesale Grocery business at the old stand, 193 Water street, as usual.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—George F. Rumsey was admitted as a member of our firm on the 1st day of January, 1863. Hereafter, the style of the firm will be A. D. Titsworth & Co.
A. D. TITSWORTH & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CHAMPION & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by James Todd, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation of the affairs of the firm.
H. C. CHAMPION.
JAMES TODD.

KINDLING WOOD.—Why will housekeepers pay $2.00 per cord for wood, and the expense of splitting, for kindling, when they can purchase the Granite Fuel or Kindling Wood for less?
KELLOGG & GRAY,
Cor. Market and Washington sts.

IOWA LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—These lands are located in different counties in Iowa, and are now offered, some at $2.50 to $5 per acre, cash. No charge to show these prime, Agent at [illegible], Davenport, Iowa, or upon whom an interview may be had. See Hon. [illegible].

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

THE CITY.

THE 129TH ILLINOIS.—Parcels and letters for the 129th Illinois volunteers may be left at Sloan's Commercial College, as Mrs. Sloan leaves for Nashville on Tuesday evening.

THE AUDUBON CLUB.—A meeting of the Audubon Club will be held at their rooms this evening, for the election of officers, and the adoption of measures for the enforcement of the game law.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Schmidt held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Alice Ingaltsey, aged 45 years, who died in a hovel at Bridgeport, from dysentery and want of care.

FOR THE SOUTH.—Alderman J. Q. Hoyt will start this evening for Columbus, Memphis, and Holly Springs, and will be pleased to convey packages and letters to soldiers from friends in this city.

MONEY FOUND.—A sum of money was found in the agency of the Bank of Montreal outside the counter, on the 8th day of January, which the owner can have by calling at the Central Police Station and identifying the same.

TIGHTENING THE REINS.—Mag Burns, an old offender, and Lottie Pheny, a later edition of the same character, were brought before Justice Miller yesterday morning, charged with continuing to keep houses of ill fame. They having been convicted of the same offence before, were each fined $100 and costs.

LECTURE.—Prof. Orestes A. Brownson, L. L. D., the eloquent and distinguished gentleman who produced such an excitement in Washington by his lectures last winter, will lecture at Metropolitan Hall this, Tuesday, evening, the 13th inst. Subject, "The Union and the War."

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Joseph Medill, one of the editors and proprietors of the TRIBUNE, while riding on horseback yesterday afternoon, had his foot and leg injured, occasioned by his horse slipping and falling upon him. The injury is, we are glad to say, not severe, though very painful, and will probably confine him to his house for several days.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION CONCERT.—Preparations are on foot to make the patriotic concert, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, at the Sherman House on Wednesday evening, one of the most acceptable musical feasts of the season. There is already a great inquiry for tickets. The object is so noble that it must commend itself to our liberal and generous public.

EXCHANGED PRISONERS.—The telegraphic dispatches relative to the general exchange of paroled prisoners of war, will be good news to our boys who are wasting away their lives in idleness. The 65th Illinois, our Scotch boys, now in Camp Douglas, will share the common joy, as will the 9th Vermont, and those other fragments of regiments so long held in semi-bondage. Absentees are ordered to report to their respective headquarters immediately.

PERSONAL.—Our townsman, Major James Grant Wilson, 15th Illinois cavalry, was presented by a few friends at the Sherman House on Saturday evening, with a most elegant sword, pistols, sash, &c. He left yesterday via the Illinois Central Railroad, to join his regiment now stationed at Memphis, which is expected to move immediately to Vicksburg. We are glad to know that in taking up the sword, the Major has not entirely abandoned the use of his pen, as we find in the January issue of the Knickerbocker Magazine a very entertaining article on the well known litterateur, James K. Paulding, the author of the "Dutchman's Fireside," and the life long loving friend of Washington Irving, written by him.

TO CHICAGO MANUFACTURERS.—As a class manufacturers are not much given to talking or writing, because it is not their *forte*; yet we have some instances where classical scholars have come up from the anvil and the work shop. But there now seems a question before them where their personal interest demands their personal action. A Manufacturers' Association has been organized, nearly one hundred members have paid their membership fee, a constitution has been adopted, officers elected, and—that is all. The most important business is yet to be transacted. If they are really in earnest, and desire any modification in the new Tax Law, there is no time to lose. Twice, since the election was held, a few members have come together for the transaction of business, but having no quorum, have adjourned. To-night another effort will be made, and we hope to see a full meeting, at the Board of Trade Rooms, promptly at half-past seven. Let every manufacturer make it a personal matter to be present, and then decide what action shall be taken in this matter, which is by them deemed of such importance.

MEAN TRICK.—A private package of correspondence from Springfield, addressed to the *Evening Journal*, was accidentally left at the TRIBUNE office on Friday, and, instead of sending the letters to this office, the editors of that paper opened the package, destroyed the private letters in it, and published the news letter as "special correspondence of the TRIBUNE."

This is a very mean piece of business, and we cannot conceive how men who are possessed of the least regard for decency could be guilty of such a breach of honorable dealing.—*Journal.*

The above precious morceau is from the *Journal* of yesterday. Now for the facts. Some one brought the communication referred to to our counting room and gave it to a clerk and told him it was for us. It was thrown in with other correspondence and came to the editorial rooms without envelop or date. Seeing it related to current matters in Springfield, it was thought our Springfield correspondent had got some one else to write it for him, and it was accordingly added to his letter. We know nothing of and never had the private correspondence. Now let the man who wrote the *Journal* paragraph swallow his own epithets, and revel in his *decency*.

Meeting of the Chicago Bar—Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Col. Geo. W. Roberts.

In accordance with previous notice, the members of the Chicago Bar held a meeting at the Law Institute rooms yesterday morning, to give appropriate expression to their feelings touching the death of Col. G. W. Roberts, formerly one of themselves. Judge Manierre was called to the Chair, and C. Beckwith, Esq., appointed Secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of E. A. Storrs, C. Beckwith, H. G. Miller, Judge Gookins and H. F. Waite, who subsequently reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this bar have heard with profound emotion of the decease of Col. George W. Roberts, one of the promising young men of this profession, and one of the noble and brave adopted sons of Illinois; and as well in discharge of a public duty as in obedience to the dictates of our private feelings, we think it proper to mark this occasion by some attempt to record our estimate of his abilities and character.

Resolved, That the public character and services of Col. Roberts deserve prominent consideration; that the alacrity with which he answered the call of his country, his untiring energy and devotion to its service, his care and consideration of those under his command, his courage and bravery attested by his many deeds of valor, and his finally giving his life in his country's defense, justly entitled him to the respect and gratitude of the people of this State and the country.

Resolved, That as a counsellor and advocate at this bar, we would record our testimony of his integrity, learning and ability, and that we feel in his decease the bar has lost one of its most promising members.

Resolved, That his urbanity of manner, kind feeling and social disposition endeared him to all, and that his decease will be mourned by all who knew him.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the father and relatives of the deceased, spread upon the records of our courts and the law institute, and published in our city papers.

Speeches were made by Messrs. E. A. Storrs, B. H. Macgrader, S. B. Perry, H. F. Waite and H. T. Helm. We have a full report of one or two of these speeches, and if we can find space in our next issue we shall publish them. The following gentlemen were appointed to present the resolutions to the various Courts:

United States Court—E. A. Storrs.
Circuit Court of Cook County—Wirt Dexter.
Superior Court—Sydney Smith.
Recorder's Court—S. B. Perry.
County Court—M. F. Tuley.

And the meeting adjourned.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Excise Stamp on Legal Documents.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. Grant Goodrich.*—Pope vs. Bissell et al. The defendants moved to quash the summons which was issued after the first of October, because no process stamp had been affixed as required by the excise law. No cross motion to affix stamp and show payment of five dollars, under the act of 14th July was interposed. The court intimated an opinion in favor of the defendants, and thereupon the plaintiff confessed the motion, and continued his case with an order for an alias summons. Bailey, Gary & Williams for plaintiff. Charles C. Bonney for defendant.

THE POPULAR UPRISING.

Endorsement of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

Speeches by Col. C. G. Hammond, Geo. C. Bates, Dr. Daniel Brainard, E. H. Brackett, Hon. S. A. Goodwin, E. A. Storrs, Prof. M. C. Butler, Prof. F. W. Fisk, Rev. Robt. Collyer, John Wentworth, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, and others.

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM.

Last night the great public heart was stirred to its very depths. The people in one mighty uprising, with one accord, and in thunder tones gave a unanimous aye to the great event of the age, the Emancipation Proclamation. Soon after 6 o'clock the rush at Bryan Hall commenced, and long before the hour for the meeting to open had arrived the large hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and at least ten thousand persons had assembled in the street along the east side of the Court House square. Some one having announced that the First Baptist Church could be obtained the crowd immediately moved toward it, and in less time than we are writing this, that large edifice was one mass of living, enthusiastic men. And yet there were thousands out of doors, making vain endeavors to get within hearing distance, all eager that the jubilate chorus might be swelled to the highest note.

The lower Bryan Hall was next appropriated and densely crowded, and still the swaying mass demanded more room. Our noble and patriotic German fellow citizens poured in one continuous stream into Metropolitan Hall, which had been set apart for their especial use, until it too, was overflowing with freemen. And this was no more than we expected, for freedom is born in the sons of Germany, and with their mothers milk it is nurtured and strengthened. The love of freedom brought them across the waters to this republican land, and now they are loyal to the stars and stripes, and true as steel to the principles of our free government.

Seldom, if ever, have the citizens of Chicago turned out so nobly as on last evening. Seldom, if ever, has the public voice proved so united in sustaining a great public measure. Seldom, if ever, has there been such an enthusiastic outpouring of popular sentiment as was then and there witnessed. We are proud of Chicago, proud of her citizens, but we feel the most intense pride at the glorious endorsement which the masses of the Metropolis of the West have now given to the most righteous act of Mr. Lincoln's administration.

THE BRYAN HALL MEETING.

The assemblage was called to order by J. C. Dore, Esq., and on his motion the Hon. Chas. G. Hammond was called to the Chair, and the following list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries announced:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Charles Walker,	Judge Gookins,
Thos. B. Bryan,	C. G. Wicker,
John M. Wilson,	G. P. Hanson,
Dr. F. Mahla,	Rev. J. H. Tuttle,
Judge Green,	Hiram Joy,
Geo. W. Gage,	John K. Pollard,
W. W. Farwell,	Geo. C. Bates,
Wm. Bross,	M. Laflin,
Marcellus B. Smith,	Peter Page,
Geo. Schneider,	B. Lombard,
John L. Wilson,	John V. Farwell,
Henry Martin,	F. Tuttle,
C. M. Henderson,	Judge B. S. Wilson,
E. S. Williams,	T. B. Carter,
H. W. Raymond,	T. P. Hilliard,
S. C. Griggs,	Reed A. Williams,
A. D. Titsworth,	E. Prussing,
Fred. Letz,	Philip Wadsworth,
Mark Skinner,	Dr. E. Schmidt,
E. S. Wadsworth,	Walter S. Newberry,
Rev. Thos. Hartman,	L. C. P. Freer,
E. H. Haddock,	A. C. Hesing,
J. H. Foster,	L. B. Otis,
L. Brentano,	J. Y. Scammon,
M. D. Ogden,	D. G. Sawyer,
G. C. Cook,	John C. Haines,
Peter Wolf,	J. K. Botsford,
Grant Goodrich,	C. B. Farwell,
J. Q. Hoyt,	Van H. Higgins,
L. B. Taft,	John Wentworth,
W. L. Church,	Jo. E. C. Forrest.
Dr. Paoli,	

SECRETARIES.

Jos. Medill,	Geo. Schneider,
A. Shuman,	A. Kidder,
J. V. Farwell,	L. W. Davis.
Wm. Rapp,	

After the applause which followed the reading of the list of officers had subsided, Col. Hammond remarked briefly on the object of the meeting, and the glorious results which were so likely to flow from the crowning act of the present Administration. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF HON G. C. BATES.

Mr. G. C. Bates was announced as the first speaker. He commenced by expressing his hearty co-operation with the action of the President as expressed in the Proclamation. If ever a time was, or was to be, when the People felt it their duty to stand by the Administration in putting down a rebellion against the best government God ever smiled upon, that time is now. [Cheers.] For two long years that pure bright flag, with which so many dear and patriotic recollections are associated, that dear old flag has been spit upon and insulted. Will we not protect it? [Cheers and cries of yes, yes.] He had but little at stake, compared with many in the Northwest, yet, such was his concern for the success of our army that he could not sleep.

He made an eloquent statement of the true cause and effects of the war, and called upon the *Times* man to make a note of it. He said that the President has raised the old flag, and all who rally around it are free. He mentioned the names of our prominent Generals, who are standing by the old flag, the immense audience giving deafening cheers upon the mention of each name.

The just reason why we should obey the proclamation is that it is the order of our Commander-in-chief of the army and navy. We are bound to obey the orders of our commanders, those who do not should be considered and dealt with as traitors. Though a prominent Republican in former times, I at once renounced patriotism when the first gun was fired, and will still lay aside all party feelings until this hellish war shall be ended. In the South they are an unit—in the North we are divided into factions which represent themselves as Republicans and Democrats. Instead of working together for the vigorous prosecution of the war, they are daily sparring at each other, daily creating dissentions and divisions, instead of harmonizing and inviting the public mind. It is a shame that this is so.

[Some disturbance was created at the door—the speaker stopped, because of the cries of "put him out, &c." The announcement was made from the door that the man was drunk. Bates suggested that he be sent to Springfield and run for Senator.]

The speaker then continued: The effect of the Proclamation is to strengthen our army and weaken that of the enemy.

Jeff. Davis has offered a big reward for Ben Butler's head—he can well afford it. If he ever gets those cock-eyes of old Ben's on him he will hang sure. [Uproarious applause.]

AN EPISODE.

The Light Guard Band here struck up Hail Columbia, and a flag was brought forward bearing the inscription, "January 1st, 1863—Freedom."

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Dr. Daniel Brainard, a Committee on resolutions was appointed by the Chair. The following gentlemen composed the Committee:

Dr. Daniel Brainard,	W. T. Burgess,
Hon. Geo. Manierre,	S. A. Goodwin,
John L. Scripps,	E. A. Storrs,
C. M. Hawley,	Geo. C. Bates,
Wm. H. King,	Grant Goodrich,
Rev. W. W. Patton,	Van H. Higgins,
John A. Jameson,	John L. Wilson.
Thos. B. Bryan,	

MR. BATES CONTINUES.

The Committee having retired, Mr. Bates continued his remarks: One great objection, he said, which is urged by our political opponents against this measure (the proclamation) is that it is unconstitutional. Who has decided this question? Storey, Captain Merrick, Fernando Wood, all say it is. But I will refer them to the decisions of Old Hickory. I hope God, in his mercy, will send us a man that will do as he did. Listen to the parting words of Douglas: "You are to know no party but your country."

ABOUT NEW ENGLAND.

The Democrats are favoring a re-construction of the Union, with New England left out. That would be the play of Hamlet without Hamlet, a body without a head, a head without brains. When the speaker first came here, in 1834, he found a perfect flood of Yankees coming to all the Northwest. Wherever he found them they had brought civilization, refinement, intelligence and wealth. He had seen them flood Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the other Western States, and they are still tending westward. He went to California, and they were even there. All the ships in the San Francisco Bay were built and filled with useful manufactures from New England. The churches and schools were in the hands of New Englanders. When you can hide the light of heaven from the earth, you can blot New England out of this confederacy—not before. Let Storey, Merrick & Co. draw a bee line across the middle of this State, if they please, and who will be on the side against New England? A few spavined, broken down politicians, candidates for Senator; and on the other all the education, wealth, refinement and patriotism of the State of Illinois. [Prolonged cheering.]

SPEECH OF E. H. BRACKETT, ESQ.

This speaker said he proposed to discuss the question, "Shall the President, as Commander-in-Chief, be sustained, in carrying out the order?" The President not only has the right, but it is his bounden duty to use not only this power but with it every available means to break down this accursed rebellion. He alluded to the two divisions of the Democratic party—one for and the other against the course of the Administration. Those who revere and acknowledge Douglas, and live out the principles taught by him will never lay down their arms until peace is restored by the crushing of the rebellion forever. The other branch is made up of a party of political hacks and tricksters who want office, and who would sacrifice the country for personal aggrandizement and personal profit. [illegible]

The Committee on Resolutions having returned, reported through their Chairman, Daniel Brainard.

Resolved, That the object for which the civil war now raging in our country is prosecuted by the Government, is the preservation of our national unity and integrity; that to secure that end the President as Commander-in-Chief has the rightful power and authority to use all such means as to him may be necessary to strengthen the arms of the government and weaken and disable its enemies; that we recognize the proclamation of emancipation of, and freedom to, the slaves in the rebel States as a means to secure the great object for which the war is prosecuted, as such alike warranted by the constitution, justified by necessity, recognized by the rules and usages of war, and which if earnestly supported by the people and enforced by our Generals in the field, will result in so weakening the power of the rebellion as to insure the final triumph of our arms and the restoration of the government.

Resolved, That we call the attention of the people of the United States to the following language of Patrick Henry, uttered in the Virginia Convention when considering the constitution of the United States: "Among ten thousand implied powers, [contained in the constitution] which they may assume, they may, if we be engaged in war, liberate every one of our slaves, if they please. * * Let that urbanity, which I trust will distinguish America, and the necessity of national defence, let all these things operate on their minds, they will search that paper and see if they have the power of manumission. And have they not, sir? Have they not the power to provide for the general defence and welfare? May they not think that these call for the abolition of slavery? May they not pronounce all the slaves free, and will they not be warranted by that power? There is no ambiguous implication or logical deduction. The paper [the constitution] speaks to the point. They have the power in clear, unequivocal terms, and will clearly and certainly exercise it!"

Resolved, That we hold the preservation of the Union as paramount to and overruling all other considerations; that in the prosecution of the war for that purpose we are prepared to accept all consequences which may flow from it; that we pledge ourselves to the support of any and all means, recognized by the rules and usages of war, which may be adopted by the Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy, to secure the success of our arms and the overthrow of armed rebellion.

Resolved, That as the sole purpose of this war is, upon our part, to secure throughout the whole country an acknowledgment of the rightful power and authority of the National Government, and a universal and unqualified allegiance to it, a peace upon any other terms would not only be a shameful and humiliating concession of our own inferiority and weakness, but that the thousands of lives that have been lost and the millions of treasure which have been expended, had been lost and expended in vain.

DR. BRAINARD'S SPEECH.

In presenting the speech Dr. Daniel Brainard said: In various parts of the country we hear of incipient steps towards rebellion. I think we are prepared to put down any such threats or attempts here or elsewhere. [Cheers.] There are men who say they are in favor of a separation of the West from New England. I am in favor of no dismemberment—not even the North from the South. Of all the Union, New England is the *last* for us to give up. What would be our power against foreign governments? What our credit abroad? What would the West be worth? Our houses and mercantile blocks would be tenantless. We must meet such unwise assertions at the beginning, as we should have met the Southern rebellion. In its incipiency the Southern rebellion could have been put down with ease. This is a case at home that will not bear procrastination. He had no part in the election of the President's administration, but now that Mr. Lincoln is President, he believed in laying aside politics and upholding the Government until the rebellion is crushed, the Proclamation carried out, and peace restored. [Cheers.]

Messrs. Root, Cady and Tillinghast then sang in glorious style, "Call 'em Names, Jeff," which was loudly applauded.

SPEECH OF HON. S. A. GOODWIN.

The Hon. Stephen A. Goodwin then came forward and proceeded to address the meeting.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The resolutions of the September meeting at this place, which I had the honor of reporting, declared that the proclamation by the Commander-in-Chief, of September 22, 1862, would unite all loyal men as the disloyal had always been united, dividing the country into the two parties recognized by Senator Douglas in his last great speech, when he said, "In this war there can be none but patriots and traitors."

This prediction has been abundantly verified. The proclamation has operated like the touch of the enchanter's wand, and developed and brought to the surface the disguised and covert treason, which in the loyal States, secretly among the people and even in the Union army, was plotting the destruction of the Union, and paralyzing the movements of its armies. The difference is, that now treason is forced into daylight and vents itself in frothy and less hurtful declamation.

The President's proclamation is an order of the Commander-in-Chief to every military officer, to be rendered actual and effective only by our advancing armies. It is a war measure declaring the confiscation of slave property, and legally under the law martial, fixing the status of that species of so-called property. It is to be acted on by every General in the field as a necessary military injury to the now public enemy. When this is seen, all loyal men (even if they regret its necessity) will carry it out with military subordination. Of that necessity the President, as Commander-in-Chief, is the constitutional judge. But who cannot see for himself that in the hands of the Federal commanders, pressing the rebel States at all points as with a fiery circle, this measure strikes home at the very source and main spring by which the rebellion lives, and is energized. Do the opponents of this measure dislike the fatal injury that may thus be inflicted upon the rebellion? Some of them may not. There may be, and doubtless are some who are misled by old associations and partisan prejudices, and others by a showy and false logic, into honest doubts on the subject; but the great mass of opposition to this effective and necessary war measure, springs from slavery—corrupted leaders—and comes evidently from such as have more love for slavery, and more fear that it should be injured, than they have attachment for the Union. You may see this in their openly and boldly avowed sentiments of disloyalty and their half apologies for the rebellion.

In place of an outspoken condemnation of the rebellion, these men have always much to say about the provocation of Abolitionists, of personal liberty bills, of the fanatics of years past, of hanging Phillips and Garrison. If this means anything, it means justification, or at least a palliation of the rebellion. In this sympathetic zeal for their slavery friends, they claim more than do the rebels themselves. Messrs. Mason, Yost and Yancey disclaimed this in their official letter to Earl Russell. It is false, in fact, that any cause provocation or excuse existed for this stupendous crime. This is known to the whole civilized world.

Senator Douglas, for twenty years an actor in public life with the leading public men of the South, testifies to this in his last Chicago speech, and in terms so emphatic that I beg leave to reproduce it here.

Mr. Douglas said: "I defy any man on earth to show me any one act done of which they can complain, as putting their rights in jeopardy. What one act has been omitted to be done of which they can complain? I proclaim to these assembled thousands that so far as the constitutional rights of the Southern States are concerned—so far as the rights of slaveholders are concerned—no one act has been done, no one duty has been omitted to be done under this Administration of which they can complain. There has never been a day from the time when George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States down to this moment when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do to-day. There never has been a time when those States have [illegible] had so good cause for disunion as they have to-day. What specific cause can they assign as existing now which has not existed under every administration from the days of Washington to this moment. If you refer to the territorial question, it so happens as an extraordinary fact, that for the first time there is not an act of Congress prohibiting slavery anywhere. If you refer to the enforcement of the laws, the only complaint made has been that there has been too much energy and vigor employed in the enforcement of the fugitive slave law."

The rebellion, my countrymen, was aggressive and without excuse. It was the culmination of a long conceived conspiracy—having for its object the dominancy of the slave power in the Union—or the dissolution of the Union and the foundation of a new Government—not Republican but Oligarchic, based on slavery as the corner stone.

The meaning of these excuses for this stupendous crime, is sympathy with it, and alone for it, and its authors greater than love for the Union of our Fathers.

On the heel of these excuses a howl is raised for peace—for an armistice—in the face of the fact palpable so notorious to the world that every insurrectionary traitor from Jefferson Davis down proclaim, and the nation knows, that no peace can or will be made by them except on the basis of recognition—division—destruction of the Constitution and Union of our Fathers, and the admission of the right of secession not only for the States in rebellion but for all the other States as well.

And that this is the very view and purpose of this whole class of sympathizers with and palliators of rebellion, is shown in their now boldly avowed purpose to sever from New England. The principle once admitted, and our present bond of Union already dissolved and the Constitution gone, nothing stands in their way except popular resistance.

The recent attacks upon New England from this same quarter, are to pave the way for this deep and damnable design. I am not a New England man, nor am I a Republican with pre-conceived attachments to New England politics. But as a born New Yorker, and a New York Democrat, too, with six generations of New England blood in my veins, both on father's and mother's side, I deem it my right to brand with infamy those foul aspersions upon the fair name of New England. She needs not my eulogy here. The successive waves of her population have carried the virtues and the intellect and the enterprise of New England over every rood of free soil from Western New York to the Pacific ocean. Her fame in arts and arms and literature is bright upon every page of our country's history.

Our own great Northwest is the proudest monument to her statesmen. It was Nathan Dane of Massachusetts that, in the old Continental Congress, drew up, introduced and procured the passage of the celebrated ordinance of July, 1787, for the government of these Northwestern States. Which in all its provisions, it forever excluded slavery from this wide domain. To a New England lawyer and a New England statesman belongs the credit of the ordinance in advance, that through all the seven great empires of the Northwest, her virgin soil should never be polluted by the footprint of the slaveholder, nor the crack of the negro-driver's whip be heard either in her solitudes or her peopled cities.

The great Northwest herself—in every valley, and prairie, and hill-top, is New England's monument, as enduring as her bordering Alleghanies—as perpetual as her mighty lakes and ever-rolling rivers.

It is this Great West that is now asked by Northern and Southern born traitors, and New England renegades, to part from the Mother of States—and to accept the destructive embraces of slavery, endorsing the foul calumnies of Jefferson Davis and his hellish crew upon the land of their ancestry.

Such, my countrymen, is the character and object of this opposition to the Proclamation of the President. The time is fast maturing when the loyal people of the Northwest, imitating the example of their Revolutionary Fathers, may be driven to organize committees of safety, whose duty it shall be to see that the Union cause shall take no detriment from rebel sympathizers and traitors.

SPEECH OF E. A. STORRS, ESQ.

Mr. Emery A. Storrs was the next speaker. After stating that the magnificent demonstrations made this evening at Bryan and Metropolitan Halls, of the loyal men of Chicago in favor of the proclamation, must be exceedingly uncomfortable to all those who desired to inaugurate a rebellion in Illinois, he said in substance: That the resolutions which had been adopted as expressive of the sense of the meeting, declared that the object for which the war is waged is the preservation of our national unity and integrity; that with the Commander-in-Chief rests the authority of using all means necessary to secure that result, and that the proclamation, as a war measure, is warranted by the Constitution, justified by necessity, and recognized by the rules and usages of war. The Constitution simply reposes in certain branches of the Government the right to declare war, and suppress insurrection. It does not attempt to define the manner in which a war when once declared, or a rebellion when it once exists shall be waged or suppressed. This it would be impossible to do. The authority to determine all those questions must, of necessity, therefore be vested in the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the nation as such, and his power or authority in the use of any particular means is not measured by nor derived from the Constitution, but from the laws and usages of war, as recognized by the law of nations. To that law then must we appeal for the solution of the question as to the authority of the President to issue the proclamation. Vattel declares with reference to a civil war, that:

"When a nation becomes divided into two parties, and no longer acknowledges a common superior, the war betwixt the two parties in every respect is the same with that of a public war between two different nations."

And in defining the right of war between different States which are the same as those in civil war, he states as one of those rights:

"The right of weakening the enemy or disabling him from supporting an unjust violence. The right to take from him all means of resistance."

And again:

"A nation has a right to deprive the enemy of his possessions and goods, of everything which may augment his forces and enable him to make war. This every one endeavors to perform in the manner most suitable to him."

Now we are all agreed that as the end of the war is the preservation of the Union, what is stated by *Vattel* in another place is of direct application. He says:

"When the end is lawful he who has a right to prosecute this end is warranted in the use of all necessary means to attain it."

And again:

"*Right goes hand in hand with necessity, and the exigency of the case,*" and of this the Ruler must judge.

Since then, by the rules and usages of war, the President has the proper authority as Commander-in-Chief to use all necessary means to secure the end sought, the right to determine what means are necessary can rest neither in you nor me, but in him upon whom the responsibility of accomplishing that object is rested. On the President as Commander-in-Chief is rested the responsibility of securing, as the end of this war, the restoration of the Government and the crushing of the rebellion; with him, therefore, must it be left to determine what means he shall employ for that purpose, his only limitation of authority being what I have already stated. Considering that the institution of slavery has been an element of strength to the enemy; that, in the language of Vattel, it "augments his force and enables him to make war; that it is necessary that its power be weakened, he has in practical effect, directed all the Generals in the field to take from the many that element of their strength.

But it is insisted that as a war measure it is inexpedient, unwise and impolitic. We are all, I am sure, agreed in hoping that it may produce good results. If it adds one single atom of strength to the Union cause, or in the slightest measure *injures* the rebel cause, then it is expedient, politic and wise. As we all hope that it may accomplish such results and thus be expedient, how shall we make it so—clearly not by captious criticisms, and partisan objections to it, but by a self-sacrificing, united, energetic support of it, as a war measure, and of all our Generals in the field, whose duty it is to execute it. Thus we may make it expedient, and thus may we exhibit a genuine loyalty.

Mr. Storrs closed with an eloquent appeal to young men to stand by the government, and to evince their patriotism and love of country by their actions. His whole speech was an admirable production, and there was frequent applause during its delivery.

SPEECH OF PROF. BUTLER.

Hon. Grant Goodrich was next introduced, but declined speaking himself, and introduced Prof. M. C. Butler, of Lake Forrest, formerly from Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mr. Butler said he had come from his home because he felt that he must be present at this ratification. He was glad he had come. To him it was an interesting and joyful occasion. He had formerly resided in Knoxville, Tenn., but was driven from his home some months since, because of his anti-slavery sentiments and his love for the Union. He had been educated and had lived under the influence of slavery, and had learned to loathe and abhor it. He was for the Proclamation, because it was a just punishment upon rebel slaveholders, and would weaken them as nothing else could. His speech was received with hearty applause, and followed by "The Star Spangled Banner," played by the band with fine effect.

Rev. W. W. Patten offered the following resolution, as additional to the series reported by the special committee. This resolution was accepted, and the whole series was then adopted by a unanimous vote, and amid the most heartfelt applause:

Resolved, That while the power to issue the Proclamation of Liberty to the slaves in the rebel States is based upon the authority of the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, in the exigencies of war, we also hail the act as one of justice to the oppressed, which may be expected to secure for our Union the sympathy of the civilized world and the favor of Almighty God.

PROF. FISK'S SPEECH.

Rev. F. W. Fisk being called for, took the stand and made a few pertinent remarks, heartily endorsing the Emancipation act of the President, and expressed himself confident that there was a brighter day dawning upon our country. He thought he could trace the hand of Providence in all the events of the past, and especially within the last eighteen months it had been evident that the wicked institution of human slavery must perish forever in our land, before this war could be brought to a termination.

The chairman read a telegram from Prof. O. A. Brownson, sent to the Committee of Arrangements last Thursday, conveying the announcement that he would be here to address the meeting—an engagement which, for some cause he failed to fill. The dispatch was read in justification of their action in publishing the name of Prof. Brownson as among the speakers.

SPEECH BY REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

Rev. Robert Collyer was next introduced. He had just arrived from a long journey, and did not feel disposed to make a speech. But he would take occasion to endorse every word that had been uttered in commendation of the Proclamation and Emancipation generally. We must stand by and support our noble President. He had comparatively few friends in Washington. He would be anxious to hear from the people of Chicago. Our voices should go up unitedly in approbation of the President and his course.

The speech of Mr. Collyer was followed by that popular air, "The Union's Marching On," rendered in excellent style by the band.

John Wentworth, being loudly called for, came forward and addressed the audience for a short time in a characteristic speech, which was greeted with alternate laughter and applause.

Col. C. G. Hammond offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That, believing in the justice of the Proclamation, we commend it to the deliberate judgment of mankind and to the favor of Almighty God.

The meeting then adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Proclamation, three for Abraham Lincoln, and three more for our soldiers in the field.

THE MEETING AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

J. C. Dore, esq., was called to the chair. The national hymn "America" was sung by the vast audience; after which, Rev. W. W. Evarts being called upon, he addressed them in his usual eloquent manner. Mr. C. M. Hawley introduced the following resolutions, which he earnestly and ably supported in a brief address:

Resolved, That the President's proclamation declaring the emancipation of the slaves of rebels in arms against the Constitution and the Union, merits, as a military measure, our most hearty approval; that it was timely and necessary, and that we will support and maintain it.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the rebels, seeking by force of arms the destruction of the Constitution, are not entitled to any rights under it, and that they are to all intents and purposes alien enemies, and as such can claim only the consideration which under the usage of civilized nations one enemy accords to another.

Resolved, That we recognize in Major General Butler, the man for the time, the Jackson among our Generals, and as a citizen and a soldier, rising far above all party strife and ambition, with his heart fixed upon the restoration of peace and the Union upon the only basis of permanence, and that we cannot urge too strongly upon the President to give him at once a position commensurate with his pre-eminent executive talents.

Resolved, That Major General Rosecrans is second to none upon the field, and that his long successful service has secured to him immortal renown, and that he and the soldiers under him, especially merit the gratitude of the American people and the benediction of heaven, for their skill and bravery at the battle of Murfreesboro, where they achieved one of the greatest victories of modern time.

Resolved, That any military measure that weakens the rebel enemy by depriving him of his men and means of support, and that strengthens the government by bringing to its support the enemies men and means of support, is right and the government should be sustained in the adoption of this policy.

Resolved, That the emancipation of the slaves as a war measure, and their employment in all ways, by land and by sea, against the rebel enemy, takes from him all of his sinews of war, and will result in the speedy overthrow of the rebellion.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, the crowd cheering to the echo those referring to Butler and Rosecrans.

E. Anthony, Esq., being called upon, made a telling speech in favor of the resolutions, and the proclamation, and the Administration.

Geo. C. Bates, Esq., was loudly called for, and in one of his masterly efforts held the crowd (which now filled every available inch of room,) entranced for half an hour in a speech of unusual earnestness and eloquence, which was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

Prof. Haven was called upon, and gave his full adherence to all that had been said, and his full endorsement to the proclamation.

Hon. John Wentworth was noticed in the meeting, and loudly called for. He said he was glad to meet with any company who meet in the name of Freedom, and was glad to speak on this subject in a church, because the church had earnestly and consistently preached and prayed for freedom, and now realize the fruits of their labors—now see the first gleam of light in the proclamation of President Lincoln. He and his hearers voted for freedom and for a free Union when they voted for Abraham Lincoln. He and they were for freedom, because it was right. He didn't believe in political parties nor wild-cat banks—no charters for either are recorded in Heaven. Politics should now be laid aside. The reason he was more of a Republican than a Democrat, was because the Republicans are on the right side of slavery, and the Democrats on the wrong side, and that's reason enough. He said he had gone in for freedom on every possible occasion, and always intended to. Slavery is like a hot-house plant—it can't stand the free air. He believed in carrying out the proclamation to the letter. If the property of the rebels was *property*, confiscate it; if human, let it run. The speaker was frequently applauded, and at the close of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL MEETING.

As we have already stated, the Hall was packed almost to suffocation, about one-sixth of the assembly being ladies.

The Chair was occupied by E. H. Braun, Esq., President of the Working Men's Association. Leonard Lampertz was Vice President, and ex-Sheriff A. C. Hesing, Secretary. Speeches were made by Hon. G. C. Bates, Wm. Rapp, editor of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, and Coroner Schmidt. Patriotic songs were sung by the Working Men's Glee Club, and the Great Western Band furnished stirring music.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

WHEREAS, In a time of national peril, during one of the bloodiest wars which civilization has ever waged against barbarism, in a time when the destiny of our common country will be irrevocably decided for all ages to come, it is the duty of every man and patriot to raise his voice in behalf of our bleeding land: therefore, be it

Resolved, That as yet we never have lost faith in those principles, which once called this republic into existence, that we always shall cherish them, for which the best blood of the country now crimsons every battle-field—the eternal principles of liberty, equality and justice.

Resolved, That we firmly believe that the war is on our part a war for the preservation of constitutional liberty and all its blessings and that, to use the words of an eminent man, "When the bloody despotism of the slaveholder defiantly exclaims the laborer shall be a slave, we, the free citizens of the North answer back in thunder tones the laborer shall be a free man."

Resolved, That, while we deeply deplore the short comings of the Administration and the want of appreciation of the true principles at issue, heretofore manifested, as well as the foul corruption of so many of its employees, we hail as a harbinger of better days the proclamation of emancipation, which will forever make the 1st day of January, 1863, one of the most memorable days of American history as marking the commencement of a new Era of Freedom.

Resolved, That we call upon the President now to be firm as a rock in the course, which he at last has taken, that a step backwards would be the destruction of the fairest temple of liberty which ever was erected in any land, that he compel his constitutional advisers to be with him in the execution of the policy now adopted, or else dismiss them, and surround himself with men, who are imbued with the spirit of the age.

Resolved, That the nation cannot afford to lose the services of men like John C. Fremont, the representative man of the times, of the great and glorious Butler, who first taught us how the rebellion can be subdued, of the gallant Turchin, and many other patriots, who have well deserved of their country.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, for his able, statesman-like patriotic and soul-stirring message, which, as we firmly believe, expresses the true feelings of the immense majority of the people of the State.

Resolved, That we warn those Representatives and Senators at Springfield, who are brooding and plotting every treason, without the necessary courage to execute their dark designs, that the people have their eye on them, and will never allow them to plunge Illinois, by their scheming and plotting, into a condition of a second Missouri.

Resolved, That that Constitutional infamy, commonly called the "Black Laws" is a disgrace to our free State, not consonant with the great decree of freedom now gone forth, and that we trust the day will not be far distant when a just and generous people will erase it from the statute book.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Meeting be hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to President Lincoln, Governor Yates and the *patriotic* members of the Cook County Delegation at Springfield, to be, by the latter, laid before the Legislature.

The strictest order was observable at this meeting (as indeed was the case at all the others), and every thing passed off in a highly satisfactory manner.

THE MEETING AT LOWER BRYAN HALL.

Hon. D. V. Bell was called to the chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting. He was followed by J. Young Scammon, who ably vindicated the Union cause, clearly showing it to be the duty of every loyal man, of whatever political preferences, to stand by the Administration in its hour of trial, and, as commander-in-chief of the army, all the President's orders should be carefully obeyed.

C. R. Jones, Esq., followed in an earnest endorsement of the Proclamation and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The meeting was also addressed by Paul Cornell and J. R. Druman, who fully sustained their former reputations as speakers and as earnest advocates of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the enforcement of the Freedom Proclamation.

WORKINGS OF OUR POLICE SYSTEM.

Quarterly Report of the Superintendent.

We print below copious abstracts from the quarterly report of Superintendent Bradley to the Board of Police Commissioners, for the quarter ending Dec. 31st last. In it will be found the number of arrests, amount of fines, ages, nationalities, &c., of persons arrested during the period named:

NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS.

Total No. of arrests for the quarter	2,945
Of these there were	
Discharged in Police Court	275
Discharged on payment of costs	89
Sent to Reform School Commissioners	20
Sent to County Agent	5
Held to bail on criminal charges	63
Sent to Home of the Friendless	6
Fined in Police Court	2,468
Total	2,945
Total amount of fines	$14,179

Of these there were

Males	2,088	Single	1,602
Females	867	Unknown	274
Married	1,069		

AGES.

Under 10 years	8	Between 50 and 60	85
Between 10 and 20	397	Between 60 and 70	20
Between 20 and 30	1107	Over 70 years of age	4
Between 30 and 40	833	Unknown	173
Between 40 and 50	326		

NATIONALITIES.

Irish	1,494	Italians	11
Americans	622	Welch	6
Germans	324	Bohemians	2
English	85	Polanders	2
French	39	Spanish	2
Africans	33	Hollander	2
Canadians	38	Prussian	1
Scotch	27	Unknown	338
Norwegians	25		

CAUSES OF ARREST.

Assault to commit rape	4	Keeping houses of ill fame	105
Attempt to pass counterfeit money	1	Keeping disorderly houses	33
Assault	[illegible]	Inmates of do.	[illegible]
Auctioneering without license	1	Larceny as bailee	1
Abusing dumb animals	1	Male in female apparel	1
Abusing family	1	Misdemeanors	1
Assault with deadly weapon	1	Obstructing streets	1
Burglary	7	Overcharging passengers	4
Crime agst nature	1	Peddling without a license	5
Drunk and disorderly	1,771	Resisting officers	6
Driving on sidewalk	4	Representing themselves as officers	2
Destitute	5	Soliciting passengers without badge	1
Disobeying orders at depot	7	Soliciting pass'gers without license	1
Deceiving pass'gers	1	Robbery	1
Driving back without license	1	Selling liquor without license	91
Drawing without a badge	1	Selling liquor on Sunday	11
Exposure of person	1	Slaughtering in city limits	1
Forgery	1	Shooting in city limits	21
Fast driving	3	Swindling	11
Female in male attire	2	Vagrancy	80
Fraud as porter or runner	1	Violation of Sidewalk ord'nce	32
Inmates of gambling houses	11	Bridge ordinance	24
Inmates of houses of ill fame	391	Health ord'nce	2
Inmates of disorderly houses	137	Hack ordinance	1
Interfering with officers	9	Harbor ordinance	1
Keeping gambling houses	2	Hay ordinance	1
		Billiard ord'nce	1
Total			2,945

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at about 6¼ o'clock last evening was occasioned by the burning of a considerable portion of the barracks at Camp Douglas. The Fire Department turned their faces homeward when they ascertained its locality.

HUDSON'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH PASTE "Is unquestionably the best article of the kind now in use."—*Ohio State Journal.* Sold by J. H. Reed & Co., Bliss & Sharp and Hitchcock, Druggists and Dentists.

J. A. CRAIN—Law, Chancery and Collection Office, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to my care. Reference—THY ME. Office corner of Lake and Clark Streets. 1t

Dr. A. Paige of Boston, lectures at Bryan Hall this evening, on "Electricity," with special reference to its use in the examination and cure of disease, with test experiments. Seats free. 1t

Keller & Bros., 77 Dearborn street, are selling their custom-made Boots and Shoes at cost. jan12-1m

DIARIES AND OFFICE JOURNALS FOR 1863.—McNally & Co. have a large assortment. Also the "Household Expense Book."

MRS. FREMONT'S BOOK.—Jno. R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House place, has a new supply of Mrs. Fremont's book, "Story of the Guard," also a large supply of those new and neat holders for the postal currency.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.—A. Kidder's Excelsior. Office at Sherman House. Ladies call in parlor. Packages sent to any part of the State.

98 Dearborn and 120 South Clark streets are the best and cheapest places in the city for dyeing and cleaning ladies' and gentlemen's clothing. Cook & McLain, proprietors.

BLANKS.—The following list of approved forms of Pension, Back Pay and Bounty BLANKS are for sale at the TRIBUNE Office. Sent by mail, post paid. Cash must accompany the order:
Application for Transfer of Pension.
" of Widow for Payment of Pension.
" of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Declaration of Minor Children for Pension.
" of Orphan Sister for Pension.
Claim for Horse and Equipment.
Claim of Heirs for Arrears.
Invalid Pension Claim.
Mother's Application for Pension.
Officer's Certificate of Soldier's Disability.
Power of Attorney to Draw Soldier's Pay.
Soldier's Declaration for Bounty Money, Arrears, &c.
Surgeon's Certificate of Soldier's Disability.
Widow's Declaration for Bounty Money and Arrears.
Widow's Declaration for Half Pay Pension.

STAMP DUTIES.—Another lot of our Stamp Duty Cards has just been issued. Sent by mail upon the receipt of 10 cents. Address
WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

To Rent.

PACKING HOUSE TO RENT, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The Tanks, Fixtures, Implements and Machinery of an established Pork Packing House, in this city, now in operation, and in good running order, are for sale low, together with the lease of the premises, on account of ill health of the owner. This is a rare opportunity for persons desirous of going into the business immediately. Address, "Parker," P. O. Drawer 6366. ja12-y501-1w

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A Farm of 112 acres, well fenced and watered, near Bloom Station, about twenty-six miles from Chicago. Price $30 per acre, or $150 rent per year. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at Thornton Station, or at the office of Hubbard & Hunt, Chicago. W. R. HUNT.

TO RENT.—House to let and Furniture for sale. Address Box 922, Chicago.

COOPERS WANTED. Five good Coopers wanted immediately, to work on Lard Tierces. Apply to GALLOWAY & CO., 136 South Water st.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1863.

Business opens brisk and under a heavy demand for money, bankers have smiles for those who call whenever they can find time to give one. They have an abundance of means to supply all the wants of customers.

Under the better demand for accommodations, New York exchange is reported easier; though as yet, except with a single house, rates are unchanged. We quote the buying price at par; selling ½c premium. One house bought at par@⅛c discount, sold at 1-10 premium, and we presume even par was accepted on round lots from best customers.

The market for gold was decidedly "panicy." New York dispatches reported it at 40½c premium in Wall street. Brokers have bought at a wide range, according to the nerve they had; or, perhaps, more properly speaking, to orders from cotton buyers. The figures were 38@40.

Old Treasury notes in New York were 38. They were bought here at 36@37c.

The price of Silver was 35@37c—the upper figure for large coins.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.—In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of Tyler, Belden & Co., Bankers, successors to Davenport, Ullman & Co., Southwest corner of Clark and Lake streets. Mr. Belden is already well known in business circles. Mr. Tyler, we learn, is a Louisville capitalist, and will be an important acquisition to the city. The house starts under most favorable auspices to secure abundant success.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT STAMP DECISION.—We are permitted to publish the following important decision received yesterday by E. I. Tinkham, Esq., Cashier of Trader's Bank:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1863.

To E. I. Tinkham, Chicago:

Stamps of the right denomination, except proprietary, may be used indiscriminately.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

The decision will greatly simplify the business of the country. There are so many different varieties of stamps, that it was found almost impossible to keep a supply on hand. Of course it will make no difference to parties or the revenue, if the legal document has a stamp of the requisite amount of value. "Proprietary" are patent medicine stamps of small denomination.

MERCHANT'S BANK, DAVENPORT.—Monthly abstract of the assets, liabilities and condition of the State Bank of Iowa, Merchant's Branch at Davenport, for Monday, January 5th, 1863:

ASSETS:

Safety Fund	$35,000.00
Specie	23,042.65
Notes of other Banks and Treasury Notes	73,502.70
State and Government Vouchers	9,676.19
Due from Banks and Bankers	66,406.14
Iowa Bonds	12,900.00
Notes and Bills Discounted	119,881.61
Banking House and Fixtures	6,435.87
Real Estate	690.46
	$337,775.62

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in	$50,000.00
Notes in Circulation	20,115.00
Due to Banks	3,104.51
Deposits	251,976.50
Surplus	11,979.61
	$337,775.62

G. L. DAVENPORT, President.
B. B. WOODWARD, Cashier.

New York Bank Statement.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1862.

Increase in loans	$2,000,091
Increase in specie	816,196
Increase in deposits	3,715,008
Decrease in circulation	202,792

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

STOCKS—*Second Board*—Stocks, strong but less active.

Chicago & R. I.	88⅛	Mich. South. gtd	97
Chi. B. & Q.	101	Mich. Southern	51
Alton & T H pfd	85⅛	Mich. Cent	96¾
Cleve & Tol	86⅛	Cleve. & Pitts 4th	90
Gal & Chi	90⅛	P. Ft. W. & C 2d	99⅛
C & Pitts	57⅛	Ill. C. bonds	115⅛
Ill. Cen. scrip	88	C. & N. W. 2d	45
Pan	182⅛	Missouri 6s	65⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 c	96@97	Demand Notes	138¾
7.30 Notes	102⅛@102⅜		

MONEY—A shade firmer at 5½@6 per cent.

Sterling exchange unsettled and decidedly higher, at 152@155 for merchants' and 155@156 for bankers' bills.

Gold much excited and advanced 4c, opening at 40¾, advancing to 42¾, and closing firm at 42, premium.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Brl'y. bu.
G & C U R R	809	57	41	258	....	....
R I R R	275	1050	2800	....	700	400
Ill C R R	182	1850	2800	100	350	....
C B & Q R R	300	700	6875	1488	1125	....
N W R R	228	4200	....	1780	160	700
A & St L R R	200	330	5600	....	....	....
Total	1939	8187	17616	3629	2335	1100

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Drs'd Hogs. No.	Beef. C'tle.
G & C U R R	....	....	....	2280	2173	14
R I R R	....	27214	....	5721	3355	192
Ill C R R	3900	26400	8300	1400	755	48
C B & Q R R	2905	155732	370	2682	590	68
N W R R	666	....	....	280	842	119
A & St L R R	2220	....	....	2650	273	48
Total	10291	209346	8670	16223	7958	489

The advance of gold this morning in the New York Stock Board to 141, sent the leading markets again "on the rampage," and we have to note an advance or an advancing tendency in nearly all kinds of produce, except Hogs, the supply of which was greater than the inquiry.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were 24,181—of which 7,958 were dressed. *The receipts on the corresponding date last year were only 7,018.*

The market for Dressed Hogs opened with a firm feeling on the part of holders; but as soon as the receipts were posted, the market became flat and declined about 10c per 100 lbs—sales of light being made at $3.75@4.10, and extra heavy at $4.40@4.50. Dividing on 200 lbs, the transactions were mostly at $4.10 and $4.40 for good averages, and $3.85 and $4.40 for light averages.

The market for Live Hogs opened with some 10,000 in the pens, mostly of medium quality. Early in the day a few lots of heavy weights were taken by the packers at the closing prices of Saturday, but towards noon (the weather becoming quite warm) they were not disposed to operate except at a concession—which was in a measure submitted to; but the sales were very limited at the decline. Medium weights were in fair request, but they participated in the same decline as heavy averages. Light weights were dull and nominally unchanged. The sales foot up some 7,000 at a range of $3.00@3.85 for light to heavy averages. The market closed quiet.

Beef Cattle were decidedly dull, and the market remains nominally unchanged. We heard of no transactions.

The Provision market was very firm to-day—holders generally asking an advance on all kinds of product. Mess Pork was in demand at $13.00 for round lots of city brands; but sellers were holding at $13.25. A lot of 100 brls good Country Mess was sold at $12.75, and it was rumored that 500 brls city were sold at $13.00—but the latter was not authenticated. Prime mess was in fair request, and we note sales of 1,000 brls at $11.00. English Meats are in good request and firm at 7c for Short Boneless, and 6¾c for Short Rib—with sales of 600 boxes of the former and 50 boxes of the latter at those quotations. Holders are generally asking ¼@½c advance on those figures. Bulk meats were in good demand and firm—10,000 pcs Hams, 20 days in salt, being sold at 5¾c loose, and 150,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders at 3¾c packed. The demand for the latter is active, and sellers are generally holding at 4c packed. Lard was in active demand to fill Eastern orders, but the views of holders were generally too far above those of buyers to admit of heavy transactions. The sales therefore did not exceed 1,550 tierces, at 8¾c for prime City and Country kettle; 8¼@8¾c for steam; and 6@8¼c for No. 1 Lard. Round lots of prime steam-rendered Leaf were generally held at 8¾@9c—the sales to-day being mostly in different lots ranging from 50 to 150 tierces. Very little kettle was offered; but a round lot of prime would have commanded an advance. White Grease was sold at 7c, and Yellow and Brown at 6¾c.

The Flour market was quiet but firm—the sales being light, at $6.25 for choice White Winter extras and $4.25@5.00 for Spring extras. Shippers find it almost impossible to get flour forward by railroad, and the speculative demand is not active.

The buoyancy in Wheat continues unabated, and we have to record another advance in prices of 2c ℔ bushel—with liberal sales at $1.10@1.13 for No. 2 Red; 108 for Rejected Red; 1.04@1.10 for No. 1 Spring; 94@98c for No. 2 Spring, and 83@85c for Rejected Spring. At the close the outside quotations for Winter grades could not be obtained; but the general tone of the market, nevertheless, was one of firmness. The day's transactions foot up about 50,000 bushels.

Corn opened at an advance of 1½c on the outside quotations of Saturday, but the market at the improvement was not sustained, and it fell back ½c—with sales of Mixed Corn in store at 46@47c, and Rejected at 40c—closing at 46½c for Mixed.

Oats were in good request, and we note an improvement of 1c per bushel—with sales of No. 1 at 46@46½c. Rye was firm, with sales of No. 1 at 64@65c. Barley was in good demand, with sales of medium grades at 88@95c. Prime samples were held at $1.10@1.20.

Highwines were firm, but buyers and sellers are too far apart to admit of transactions—offering 35@35½c, and asking 36@37c.

Seeds were scarce and firm. Timothy sold at $2.00, and Flax at $2.35. Clover is in demand at $5.25@5.40.

The grocery market is active and tending upwards. Raw Sugars show an advance of ¼c per pound, and Refined are very firm at full prices. Coffees are firm, but not quotably higher.

There is a good demand for fine Salt and the market is exceedingly firm at $2.25—closing with an upward tendency. Coarse is unchanged. Ground Alum was sold to-day at $1.90.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat and corn, in store in this city to-day, compared with that in store a week ago:

	Jan. 12, 1863.	Jan. 5, 1863.
Flour	51,622	49,[illegible]
Wheat	1,107,642	977,729
Corn	1,067,797	1,064,434

Baltimore Provision Market—Jan. 9.

The transactions under this head during the past week have been very limited, and the market closes dull and inactive. Beef—Sales have been confined to small lots for ships stores at $10.00@10.50 for Baltimore packed Mess, and $12.50 per brl for No 1. Bulk meats—No supply. Bacon—Small sales of shoulders have been made at 5¾@5⅞c, sides 6¾@6⅞c, plain, sugar cured and fancy hams at 9¾@11c per lb. Stock of old bacon fair. Pork—Some small lots of new mess have been received, but no transactions have transpired. We note sales of 160 hds old at $14.50@$15.00 per bbl. We now quote new mess at $15.50, and old do at $14.50 per bbl. No prime or rump in the market. Lard—No sales have been reported. Supply of new western light. We quote western in bbls and tierces at 9¼@10c, and butchers at 9¾c per lb.

Detroit Grain Market—Jan. 10.

Wheat—the demand is very brisk, and the tendency is upward, but there is nothing offering. Street rates $1.20 for No. 1 red; $1.16 for No. 1 white, and $1.20 for extra do. Corn held at 53c delivered in bags. Street rates 48@50c. Oats held at 45c delivered in bags. Street rates 42@45c. Rye, demand good at 62@67½c. Barley, the range is $1.75@2.00 per cwt.

Dressed Hogs at Albany—Jan. 9.

The market is active and buoyant, the demand taking all the offerings, and leaving a bare market at the close. The sales of the morning show a slight improvement on the current prices of yesterday, and embrace

185 dividing on 175 lbs, at		$5.60	@6.00
98	"	5.62½	@6.00
73	"	5.75	@6.00
114 averaging 270 lbs, at			$6.00
259	"		$6.00
75	"	5.90	$6.25

Dressed Hogs at Detroit—Jan. 10.

Dressed Hogs—Owing to the unfavorable weather the market is a shade weaker. We quote extra heavy at $4.75@4.88, at which there is a good demand.

Baltimore Cattle Market—Jan. 8.

Cattle—The offerings of beeves at the live stock scales amounted to 850 head. Of the number received, 150 were taken by government contractors, 250 by Washington butchers and speculators, and the balance (450 head) by Baltimore butchers, at prices ranging from $2.50 to $5.00 per 100 lbs, a decline of ¼c per lb on last week's rates. A few prime cattle were reported to have brought an advance on our quotations. Through the week some 600 head have been delivered to the government by contractors.

Hogs—The supply of hogs was fair, and the demand quite active. Prices ruled from $6.00 to $6.50 per 100 lbs for fair to prime live hogs—an advance of 25c per 100 lbs.

Boston Flour Market—Jan. 9.

The market is quite firm for flour. We quote western superfine at $6.00@6.37½; common extras at $6.75; medium do at $7.00@7.50, and good and choice, including favorite brands St. Louis, at $7.50@9.50 ℔ brl. In southern flour nothing has been done, and prices are nominal.

Boston Provision Market—Jan. 9.

Pork is firm at $12.50@13.00 for prime; $14.50@15.00 for mess; and $15.50@16.00 for clear, cash. Beef ranges from $12.50@14.25 ℔ brl for eastern and western. Lard, 10@10½c in brls and tierces, and 11¾@11¼c in kegs; and smoked hams 9¾c ℔ lb, cash. Butter and cheese remain the same.

Seeds in Buffalo—Jan. 10.

Quoted at $1.87@2.00 for Canadian timothy; at $2.00@2.25 for Illinois and Wisconsin timothy; $2.25@2.50 for Belgium timothy; $5.25@5.50 for clover, and at $2.00@3.12½ for linseed.

Seeds in Baltimore—Jan. 9.

Grass seeds have been only moderately active, and close lower. Clover, we quote, at $6.25@6.37½; flaxseed at $2.60@2.63, and timothy at $2.25@2.37½ ℔ bu.

Salt in Baltimore—Jan. 9.

Transactions in sack and bulk have been limited to lots from store. Prices are nominally unchanged, viz., ground alum $1.40; fine $2.15 ℔ sack; and Turk's Island 40c ℔ bu.

Buffalo Grain Market—Jan. 10.

Wheat—The market firm, and prices tending upward. Sales yesterday, 2,000 bu white Michigan on private terms, and 1,500 bu Canadian spring at $1.08. Corn—The market firm, and prices tending upward. Sales yesterday, 32,000 bu and 14,500 bu at 60c; 11,000 bu at 60c; 5,000 bu at 61c, and 2,000 bu at 61c. Oats—The market quiet but firm. Held at 55c. No sales reported.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1863.

PROVISIONS—The advance in gold has rendered the market very firm—and almost every article is held for an advance. Sales were: 1,000 brls Prime Mess Pork at $11.00; 100 brls country packed Mess Pork at $12.75; 600 bxs Short Boneless Middles at 7c; 50 bxs Short Middles at 6¾c; 10,000 pcs Bulk Hams, 20 days in salt, at 5¾c loose; 150,000 lbs. Bulk Shoulders at 3¾c packed; 66 tcs Hams in sweet pickle at 6¾c; 20,000 lbs country Bulk Hams at 5¾c packed in hhds; 450 tcs city and country Kettle Leaf Lard in lots at 8¾c; 10 tcs country Kettle at 8¾c; 104 tcs country Kettle at 8¾c; 89 pkgs do at 8¾c; 81 tcs city steam at 8¾c; 750 tcs city steam Lard in lots at 8¾c; 100 tcs country steam at 8¾c; 82 tcs Burlington steam Lard at 8¾c; 100 tcs city steam at 8¾c; 132 tcs No. 1 Lard at 8¾c; 200 tcs do at 8c; 100 tcs White Grease at 7c; 70 pkgs Yellow and Brown Grease at 6¾c.

BUTTER—In good demand and firm. Sales 9 brls prime at 16c; 25 firkins fair quality at 15c.

TALLOW—Held firmly at 9¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 7,958. Market opened with a firm feeling among holders, on account of the advance in gold; but the heavy receipts caused a decline of about 10c ℔ 100 lbs. Sales were:

150 Hogs averaging	250 lbs at	$4.50		
17 ..	200	4.50		
200 .. all over	200	4.40		
250 ..	200	4.40		
6 .. averaging	200	4.40		
88 ..	224	4.40		
100 .. all under	200	3.85		
100 .. averaging	110	3.85		
120 ..	190	3.75		
250 ..	200	4.10		
100 ..	180	4.00		
70 ..	200	4.10		
277 ..	244	4.40		
200 Hogs, at	$4.10	and 4.40	dividing on	200 lbs.
30	4.20	and 4.40		200 lbs
100	4.10	and 4.40		200 lbs
137	4.10	and 4.45		200 lbs
25	4.10	and 4.40		200 lbs
8	4.10	and 4.45		200 lbs
17	4.00	and 4.40		200 lbs
130	4.00	and 4.40		200 lbs
37	4.00	and 4.35		200 lbs
75	4.05	and 4.40		200 lbs
60	4.00	and 4.30		200 lbs
100	4.00	and 4.35		200 lbs
43	4.00	and 4.25		200 lbs
367	3.85	and 4.25		200 lbs
185	3.85	and 4.25		200 lbs
500	3.84	and 4.25		200 lbs

FLOUR—Received, 1,939 brls. Market firm but quiet. Sales—100 brls "Burnside's" choice white winter at $6.25; 50 brls "Gray Fox" extra at $4.50; 200 brls spring extra at $4.25; 200 brls weedy extra at $4.25; 64 brls "City Mills" winter super at $4.35; 150 brls "Beaver Creek" at $3.40; 60 brls spring super at $2.50.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons bran at $11.50.

WHEAT—Received, 8,187 bu. Market active and 2c higher. Sales—WINTER—2,000 bu No 2 Red in store at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.12; 6,000 bu do at $1.13; 400 bu Rejected Red in store at $1.08. SPRING—2,500 bu No 1 Spring (in Munn & Scott's) at $1.10; 800 bu do (in Munger & Armour's) at $1.04; 1,000 bu do (in Munger & A's) at 1,000 bu do (in C. Wheeler's) at $1.07; 3,000 bu No 2 Spring (mixed receipts in F. & T's, M. & A's, A. D. C's and C. W's) at 94c; 3,000 bu do (in F. & T's, A. D. Co's, and H. W's) at 95c; 7,000 bu do (in Flint & Thompson's and Armour, Dole & Co's) at 96c; 1,000 bu do (in Flint & Thompson's) at 96½c; 4,000 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) 5,000 bu do (in H. Wheeler's), 800 bu do (in C. Wheeler's) and 5,500 bu do (in Munger & A's), all at 97c; 800 bu do (in C. Wheeler's), 1,000 bu do (in H. Wheeler's), and 200 bu do (in Munger & A's) at 97½c; 800 bu (in Newberry's) at 95c; 800 bu Rejected Spring (in Sturges, B. & Co's) at 85c; 3,000 do (in Sturges, B. & Co's) 800c; 7,000 bu do (in North Side houses) at 85c; 1,000 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co's) at 83½c.

CORN—Received, 17,616 bu. Market advanced 1@1½c per bu. Sales: 2,500 Mixed Corn in store at 47c; 5,000 bu do at 46½c; 27,000 bu do at 46c; 1,000 bu do at 46c; 3,000 bu do at 46½c; 2,500 bu Rejected (in Flint & T.'s) at 40c; 400 bu do on track at 42c; 1,200 bu Ear Corn on track at 45c per 70 lbs; 300 bu New Corn on track at 43½c.

OATS—Received, 3,629 bu. Market advanced fully 1c per bu. Sales: 12,000 bu No 1 in store (winter receipts in Munn & Scott's) at 46½c; 4,000 bu do at 46c; 129 burlaps oats at 55c delivered—including sacks.

RYE—Received, 2,335 bu. Market firm. Sales: 73 bags No 1 on track at 67c; 400 bu No 1 in store at 64c; 3,200 bu do at 65c.

BARLEY—Received, 1,100 bu. Market firm. Sales: 300 bu medium at 88c del; 400 bu fair at 95c del.

HIGHWINES—Market firm—buyers offer 35@35½c—holders ask 36@37c.

TIMOTHY SEED—25 sacks prime at $2.00.

FLAX SEED—60 bags at $2.35.

SALT—Domestic Fine very firm at $2.25. Foreign Salt steady. Sales: 100 sks Ground Alum at $1.90.

COOPERAGE—500 Pork Barrels at $1.40 on track; 227 Lard Tierces at $1.75 on track.

GAME—50 doz Prairie Chickens at 2.25.

BEANS—In good demand. Sales: 10 brls fair at $2.00. Prime wanted at $2.25@2.50.

BROOM CORN—Firm at $115.00@120.00 per ton for fair to prime.

SUGARS—Consequent upon the improved tone of the New York market, we note an active demand, and the market rules buoyant at an advance of ¼c on Raw grades. Refined are firm at quotations. We quote:

New Orleans prime to choice	11¾@12¼
Cuba—Fair to choice	10¾@11¾
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	10¾@11¾
N. Y. Refined—Powdered and granulated	14¾@14¾
White coffee, A	13¾@13¾
Yellow coffee, B	12¾@13¼
Yellow coffee, C	12¾@12¾

COFFEES—Are in good demand and firm. We quote:

Rio	30@33¼
O. G. Java	36@38

EGGS—Dull at 14c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens ℔ doz $1.00@1.25; Turkeys ℔ lb 4@5c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—The market was decidedly dull but nominally unchanged. We heard of no transactions—there being no offerings on the market.

HOGS—The market on heavy and medium weights opened steady but closed quiet at a decline of fully 5c. Light averages dull and nominally unchanged.

We give a few of the sales:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
84	251	$3.85	190	224	$3.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.80	[illegible]	251	3.45
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.40
[illegible]	[illegible]	3.85	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.30
413	300	3.75	115	245	3.27½
158	280	3.70	197	269	3.25
499	283	3.70	151	237	3.20
198	265	3.65	54	221	3.15
85	268	3.65	30	175	3.00
135	241	3.55			

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOGS—The weather was too mild to-day, and the receipts being liberal for the season, the market for hogs opened dull, and prices declined 10c. Two hundred averages were offered freely at $4.30. The receipts were 6,000; sales 3,600. The range for light and extra heavy was $4.00@4.75.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmly held, but there was no demand. Quotations remain $11.00 for old, and $13.00 for new city. Active demand for lard, and before the news from New York, 2,100 tierces sold at 8¾c for country and 8¾c for city. It would have been necessary to pay ¼@½c higher at the close to obtain any. City is held at 9c. Not much doing in bulk meats. Sales 30,000 lbs shoulders at 4¼c. Good demand for short middles and clear sides, and 300 boxes sold at 7c, but 7¼c was the lowest rate at the close.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—COTTON—More active and firmer. Sales 2,800 bales at 69½@70c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—10c higher, but scarcely so active. The advance asked materially checks the demand. Sales at $6.15@6.45 for super state; $6.55@6.85 for extra state; $6.75@6.90 for choice do; $6.30@6.50 for super western; $7.00@7.15 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $7.25@8.25 for trade brands—market closing quiet and scarcely so firm.

WHISKY—More active and firmer. Sales 1,400 brls at 40¾@41c—nearly all at the latter price.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better and unsettled, with only a moderate demand, closing quiet, with buyers generally refusing to pay the advance. Chicago spring $1.25@1.36; Milwaukee club $1.36@1.42; amber Iowa $1.42@1.45; winter red western $1.48@1.52; inferior Milwaukee club $1.25. Corn is higher and quiet, closing with no buyers at outside quotations. [illegible] Oats firmer and active at 69

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:40 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:30 p. m.	4:20 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:05 a. m.	3:50 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:40 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Night Express	†11:15 p. m.	‡5:45 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*6:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	*7:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	‡5:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
Woodstock and Way Accommodation	*8:14 a. m.	
Day Express	*11:30 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Rockford, Janesville and Madison	*4:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*11:30 p. m.	*1:10 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	†6:30 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	†6:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:05 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	†7:00 p. m.	‡8:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:00 p. m.	‡8:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Express	*11:45 a. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*11:30 p. m.	‡6:00 a. m.
Waukegan	*5:00 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:45 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	*5:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Wanted.

WANTED.—By a young man who has been in a bank six years, a situation as Teller or Cashier in some store, or where a good judge of money is required. The very best of city references given. Is willing to leave the city. Address A B C, Box 3,114. jan12-x59-1w

WANTED.—By a young man, a Furnished Room, without board. Must be within fifteen minutes' walk of the Court House. Address [ja12-x29-3t] M M, Box 1,341, Post Office.

WANTED—A first class Residence, in a good location, on the South or North Side. Address, with price, terms and location, P. O. Box 2011. ja12-y1000-3t

WANTED—A situation by a young man, lately discharged from the Army, in any respectable business. Has first class reference. Has been in the Railroad business for years in this city. Address, "O B," P. O. Box 1954, Chicago. ja12-y991-3t

WANTED—To exchange $200,000 worth of Groceries and Goods appertaining to the Trade, (comprising a general assortment,) for Real Estate and one-half Cash. Apply by letter, with stamp, or in person, to BURKE & CO., 32 South Water street. ja12-x7-3t

WANTED—A Matched Span of Team Horses, to weigh not less than thirteen hundred, and to run from five to eight years old, sound and true. Inquire of C. S. DOLE & CO., 138 South Water street. ja7-y938-1w

WANTED.—Counters, Shelving and Counter Tables. Any one having them for sale can hear of a purchaser by addressing "P. O. Box 1466, Chicago, Ill." ja7-y938-1w

WANTED—A Partner with Five to Eight Hundred Dollars Cash, to take the half interest in a well established Grocery and Provision Store, now doing a good business. This is a good chance for the right man to get into a good business with a small capital. Good references required. Address "A M," P. O. Box 274. ja12-y924-3t

WANTED—An experienced Salesman, now handling the books and cash of a first class business in this city, is desirous of making a change between New Year and Spring, for satisfactory reasons. Those needing the services of such an one, will please address, with name, address, stating position to be filled, probable salary, &c., "G W L," Post Office Box 322. ja12-x15-1w

WANTED—Immediately, a good cook, washer and ironer, at 336 Wabash avenue. References required. ja5-y861-3t

WANTED—Five hundred Government Mules, for which the highest market price will be paid by HAAS & POWELL'S Livery Stable, 25 and 27 West Madison street. ja6-y838-1w

WANTED—A situation by a young man that writes a good business hand, understands Book-keeping and is a good accountant. Salary not so much of an object as a situation. Can give good reference from last employer. Address P. O. Box 4091. ja5-y873-3t

WANTED—Horses. 500 Cavalry Horses wanted at the Phoenix Stables, 193 State street. [ja5-y801-2w] WM. PATRICK.

WANTED.—A Book-Keeper, a single man, that writes a good hand, with satisfactory recommendations, that is willing to work for moderate salary, may hear of a situation by addressing Post Office Box 389, stating references and recommendation. ja5-y903-1w

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders promptly attended to. Post Office Box 298. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de25-x85-1y

WANTED.—A business man of fifteen years experience in the West, having occasion to travel in this State, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, the coming year, wishes to secure additional business for his trips. Will attend to collections or soliciting orders for any wholesale grocer or commission house, for a very moderate compensation. Good reference given. Address "TRAVELER," Post Office Box 4030, Chicago. ja5-y726-1w

WANTED.—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine. ja5-y865-3m

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. ja5-y868-3m

WANTED.

Buffalo Mutual Insurance Company Scrip

Wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid by W. M. EGAN & CO., 136 South Water street. ja5-y831-2w

WANTED.—$6,000 worth of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Stoves and Tin stock, together or separate, for which I will trade Three dwelling houses, a blacksmith's shop, store house, (25x50 feet,) and a carriage house, all under rent in a flourishing town in Illinois. Also, a farm of 120 acres and $2,000 in cash. Address A. PARKER, Tribune Office. Residence 89 Aberdeen street. dec27-y547-2w

WANTED—To Rent, between the 1st of February and April, 1863, a Store for a term of years, with basement and three or four floors above, on or between South Water and Randolph, or South Clark and State streets. State where the premises are situated, and where the proprietors can be seen. Address "C. WHITNEY," Post Office Drawer 81 Ottawa, Ill. de19-y536-1m

WANTED—500 Agents, to sell the largest, best and cheapest PRIZE PACKAGES in the world, containing one of our great combination checker boards, chess men and checkers, and Hoyle's rules for the game of chess. A novel and an interesting package in great demand among the soldiers. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street Chicago. de15-y131-1m

WANTED—Storage by Geo. A. Seaverns, in the Fire-Proof Warehouse, No. 12 River street, on Dock. Also, Offices to rent cheap. Advances made at 10 per cent. de15-y131-1m

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have agents whose commissions average $160 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JANVIS & CO., Post Office Drawer 369, Chicago, Ill. no7-x29-3m

WANTED—One good Agent wanted in every city, county and town. Constant employment given in selling newly patented articles in universal demand and of practical utility. Now selling rapidly. Only small capital required. All goods unsold may be returned and money refunded. We neither manufacture or sell "humbug" articles. Enclose stamp for circulars and terms. RICE & CO., Chicago. Agents and Inventors' Depot and Business Office. de23-y88-3w

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, (author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchs of Continental Europe, &c.) Agents will find this a rare selling book. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 185 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 898.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office,

SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP.

No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain help by applying at above of addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2445. no1-y783-2m

WANTED—500 Agents.

MALE OR FEMALE,

To sell the handsomest and most splendid Prize Package put up in this country, called

The Language of Flowers.

Prize Package contains a nice lot of paper and envelopes, a splendid Album Card, illustrating the Language of Flowers, lithographed in the richest oil colors. Sold at the low price of 25 cents. Agents wanted in every town, and a handsome profit allowed. Sent to any part of the country post-paid on receipt of 25 cents. Send stamp and get circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 83 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. de23-y84-1m

WANTED—Agents. Book Agents and dealers,

Read This!

The best offer you ever had to make Money.

EVERYBODY WANTS IT!

NOW READY.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR;

OR, THE

ROMANCE AND REALITIES OF SOLDIER LIFE!

Comprising the thrilling adventures, narrow escapes and heroic deeds performed by our brave soldiers engaged in the present war. This work is published in pamphlet form, neatly bound, and is one of the most thrilling and spicy books published. Mailed on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Send stamp and get Circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 83 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Post Office Box 5223. de23-y133-1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms, with board, for single gentlemen, at 83 Adams street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. ja5-y83-2w

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished front room, with board; also, three or four day boarders wanted at 187 State street. ja5-y79-2w

$5 REWARD.—If the party who took a Daguerreotype from the rooms of [illegible] will return it to the owner at [illegible] it is very valuable, they will receive the above reward.

Amusements.

RE-OPENING OF THE WINTER GARDEN

With an

EXCLUSIVE ANIMAL EXHIBITION

Commencing THURSDAY, Jan. 8th, afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock; every night o'clock.

PRICES REDUCED—Adults, 25 cents; Children

Mabie's Mammoth Menagerie

Containing 100 specimens of WILD ANIMALS. The entertainments will be interspersed with performances of the

Trained Elephants, Pony and Monkeys, Mules, Trick Pony, and Lengthened ... in the Lion's Den.

The animals will be fed in presence of the audience, Thursday afternoon and evening. Benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences

Brilliant success of the favorite comedians,

MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

Whose inimitable delineations of the Irish Boy and Yankee Gal are crowding the Theatre nightly.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE COLLEEN BAWN.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13th, 1863, will be presented, for the first time in this city, by Mr. and Mrs. ..., the great Irish Drama of

THE COLLEEN BAWN;

OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Myles Na Coppaleen .... Mr. W. J. F...

The Drama will be presented in a superb ... with

BEAUTIFUL AND CHARACTERISTIC ... AND THRILLING EFFECTS.

In preparation, two great Burlesques, ... and Colleen Bawn.

Also, Wallack's celebrated Comedy, ...

ARLINGTON, LEON & D... NIKER'S

OPERA HOUSE

LATE

KINGSBURY HALL.

The Managers beg to announce that they ... their first regular season at the above Hall, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1863.

Bellisara, New Year's Call, The Day our Mother ... The Haunted House, &c., &c., will be ... Admission, 25 cents. R. S. DINGESS ... ja12-x28-1w

BRYAN HALL.—Two Free Lectures!

DR. A. PAIGE,

The Electrician and Physiologist, formerly of ... will Lecture at Bryan Hall, on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

Jan. 13th and 14th, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

On Electricity, as connected with the laws of Life, Health—Mental and Physical—with special reference to its use in the examination and cure of disease. Dr. Paige and Dr. J. A. Merrill have opened ... Rooms at the Tremont House, Chicago, where ... will attend to the treatment of disease.

CONSULTATION FREE.

DEARBORN STREET OPERA HOUSE.

115 and 117 Dearborn street, between Washington and Madison streets.

M. C. Campbell....Manager | John Parker....Treasurer. Ned Davis...Stage Manager | Frank Edwards....

HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY!!

To witness the performance of this great COMPANY OF ARTISTS, whose combined efforts meet the approval of both Press and Public. An entire change ... night. The Old Original

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS

AND BRASS BAND.

M. C. CAMPBELL, Manager.

From the Palace of Music, 14th street, New York.

Tickets 25 cents. No half price. Doors open ... performance commences at 8 o'clock.

No ladies admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman. Front seats reserved for Ladies, Gentlemen ... Ushers in attendance.

See Photographs of Company at Hall entrance. de30-y66-1m

OLD LIGHT GUARD BAND

Office 95 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn. This Band is prepared to furnish Music for Parades, Concerts, &c. Being in constant connection with both Dodsworth and Downing of New York, have unrivalled facilities for obtaining all the new Music and Dances.

Post Office Box 2063. T. W. BARNARD, Leader. GEO. CHAFFEE, ...

de11-y81-1m

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing are requested to call at the Academy for terms and hours of ... All the Fashionable Dances ... taught. I have secured the services of a highly accomplished LADY TEACHER, who ... assist in all classes. Post Office address ... EDWIN MARTINE. dec4-x78-3m

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,

214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson. Dancing taught on all the new principles. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and ... Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every ... day night for scholars and friends, and so permitted ... auxiliary Soirees, without ... no27-y38-6m

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 LAKE ST.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, January 13th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, 58 Lake street, a large assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, consisting of ... marble-top Tables, Book Cases, Easy and ... Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, ... Also, a quantity of second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c. ja10-y880-2t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 58 LAKE ST.

AN INVOICE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD AND ... AND BLACK WALNUT AND GILT FRAMES, MIRRORS, AND A LARGE FRENCH PLATE MANTLE MIRROR, AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, January 13th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesroom, 58 Lake street, a large assortment of Mirrors, in Gilt, Rosewood and Gilt and Black Walnut and Oak and Gilt Frames, all sizes. Also, one large French Plate Mantle Mirror, a rich Gilt Frame. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. ja10-y879-3t

HORNE & GIBBONS, 122 & 124 DEARBORN ST.

SALE OF GROCERIES, &c., AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY MORNING, January 13th, at ... nine o'clock, we will sell at our new Auction Rooms, 122 and 124 Dearborn st., Cobb's Building, near Post Office, to the Trade, in lots to suit purchasers, ... Teas, Sugars, Tobaccos, Cigars, Brooms, Soaps, ... Blacking, Ink, Spices, Pepper, ... Coffee, Crackers, ... Candles, Starch, Soda, ... velopes, Boots, Hats, Caps, &c. &c. ... Cash. HORNE & GIBBONS, ... ja10-y983-2t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Rare chance. I will dispose of the stock, lease and fixtures of a well known and liberally patronized Boot and Shoe Store, on reasonable terms, on account of Ill health ... Reasons for giving up the business. ... KELLER & ...

FOR SALE—Ten beautiful Building Lots on the West Side, at $30 each. House and Lot, on Wabash avenue. Also, a Farm, very low for Cash. Apply to ..., P. O. Box 1360, or call at Room No. 10 McCormick's ...

FOR SALE—A second hand Engine, Horse Power Portable Engine, in good order, cheap for Cash. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR, 19 and 21 Dearborn street. ja5-...

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